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MOTHER GOOSE ON THE COAL QUESTION

The north wind doth blow
And we shall have snow
And what will the babies do then—
Poor things?

The fires are out,
And the coal's up the spout
But when she got there
The coal bin was Baer
And she turned away, full of ire.

Tom, Tom, the piper's son,
Stole some coal and away he run
But a dozen men
Got it back again
And Tom went homeward crying then.

Simple Simon met a coal man
Going to the fair;
Says Simple Simon: "Hello, ole man,
Say, what have you there?"
The coal man said to Simple Simon,
Showing wondrous pleasure:
"I possess a dusky dimon'
That's a priceless treasure."
When Simple Simon went to look
Upon the coal man's chunk he
Just nabbed it and the scene forsook—
Simon was no monkey.

Little Jack Horner
Sat in a corner
Eating a piece of pie
He found, when he bit,
Some hard coal in it,
And said: "What a rich boy am I?"
—Chicago Record-Herald.

LOVE STILL HATH SOMETHING OF THE SEA

Thy love is like an April storm
Upon a false and fickle sea;
One day you shine, and sunny warm
Are those clear smiles you shower on me,
Next day from cloudy brows you rain
Your anger on the ruffled main.

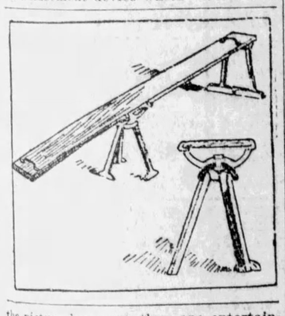
Around me all the deeps are dark;
I whirl and wander to and fro,
Like one who vainly steers his bark
Mid winds that battle as they blow—
Then raise the flag of love or hate,
That I at last may know my fate!

Cold blows the winter wind; 'tis Love,
Whose sweet eyes swim with honeyed tears,
That bears me to thy doors, my love,
Tossed by the storm of hopes and fears.

Cold blows the blast of aching Love;
But be thou for my wandering sail,
Adrift upon these waves of love,
Safe harbor from the whistling gale!
—Meleager, tr. J. A. Symonds.

NEW TOY FOR CHILDREN.

The man who invents a new toy which shall keep the children amused for a time will at least receive a blessing from the "grown-ups," even if he does not succeed in making his fortune out of it, as a number of others have done. As the amusement device which we show in



the picture has more than one entertaining feature, the inventor should receive no extra portion of the blessing. As will be seen, it comprises a merry-go-round and see-saw in one, and can also be given an extra wavering motion if the rotary and up-and-down movements are not sufficient to make the children dizzy. The support on which the see-saw rests is formed of three adjustable legs mounted on a tripod on a metal hemisphere, with bolt connections to afford rigidity. On the rounded base of the central casting is placed a second semi-circle plate, with supports to grip the edges of the board. The upper plate is slotted to afford free movement of the board when used as a see-saw, the connecting bolt between the two castings preventing extreme movement in any direction. By keeping the surfaces which are subjected to frictional contact well lubricated the board can be kept in motion with very little effort, in spite of its load at either end. Provision is made for holding the board rigid while the children are mounting it, and when not in use the device can be folded up to occupy little more space than the flat board alone.

TOO LATE.

A North Side Boy, 5 years of age, who had recently become the brother of another little boy, was sent to the grocery the other day to get some loaf sugar. By mistake the grocer gave him granulated, and the boy was sent back to have it changed.

"How do you like your new brother?" asked the grocer, as he was weighing out the right kind of sugar.

"Oh, I don't like him very much," the little fellow answered. "He cries all the time."

"Why don't you change him, then, as you do the sugar?"

"We can't change him now, 'cause we've had him three days."—Chicago Record-Herald.

One Merit.

"My jelly won't jell," complains the housewife.

"In the Spanish," says the man, her husband, thinking to take her mind off her troubles, "that sentence would be pronounced: 'My helly won't hell!'"

"Well," sighs the woman, moodily stirring again in the kettle, "there are some more things about the Spanish that this country should have benevolently assimilated."—Baltimore American.

Something About Bacteria.

Everybody has become familiar with germs, and especially with their relation to certain diseases as causes. We have all read of bacteria and microbes. Both words mean the same thing. But what are bacteria? They are not animals, but plants—and plants so small as to be visible only under the microscope.

Leeuwenhoek, the pioneer in microscopy, discovered the first representatives of this group of microscopic plants, in 1683. From then until a little more than a quarter of a century ago they were spoken of as animalculae, or minute germs of animal life. It was not until about 1875 that their true nature as plants was definitely proved. It is not strange that they were at first believed to be animal in their nature, for in the lowest and most minute forms it is very difficult to mark the dividing line between animals and plants. The striking differences between the two forms gradually disappear as we go down the scale from the most highly organized to those of simpler forms; and when we reach the lowest and simplest, they merge in to one another, indicating a common origin in the remotest past. But it is clear that bacteria are plants, because of their evident relationship to certain well-recognized types of vegetable life. In their characteristics of growth and multiplication they resemble the algae or seaweeds, more than any other group of living organisms.

In shape and organization bacteria are the simplest possible structures. Although there are hundreds of different species, they have only three general forms, which may be compared to marbles, lead pencils and corkscrews.

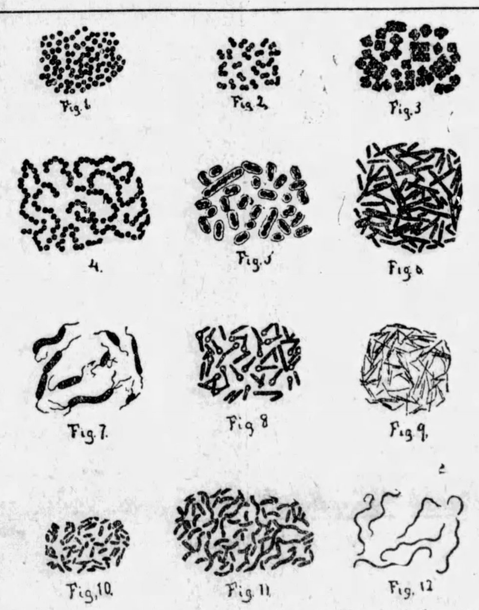


Fig. 1.—Spheroidal bacteria—micrococcus pyogenes, which produces pus by growing in wounds.
Fig. 2.—Spheroidal bacteria arranged in pairs, the result of reproduction by division.
Fig. 3.—Spheroidal bacteria grouped in masses, the result of further division.
Fig. 4.—Spheroidal bacteria grouped in chains. This is the variety which produces erysipelas.
Fig. 5.—The bacteria causing pneumonia.
Fig. 6.—Rod-shaped bacteria—this variety causing typhoid fever.
Fig. 7.—Bacilli with "whips," or cilia.
Fig. 8.—Spore-bearing bacilli. This is the species which produces lockjaw.
Fig. 9.—The bacilli of consumption.
Fig. 10.—The bacilli of diphtheria.
Fig. 11.—Cholera bacilli; spiral-shaped.
Fig. 12.—The bacilli of recurrent fever; spiral-shaped.

Spheres, rods and spirals represent all shapes. Of course, they are extremely minute, and to be seen only through a microscope; but the spheres may be large or small, and may group themselves in various ways; the rods may be long or short, thick or slender; the spirals may be loosely or tightly coiled; but still these three comprise all types. The spherical ones are called micrococci; the rod-like, bacilli, and the spiral or screw-shaped are spirila. The term vibrio is applied to certain species of bacteria which may form spirals, but which most usually grow in segments of a spiral, and appear under the microscope as vibrios.

With but three general forms for all bacteria, it is evident that many entirely different species must be of the same form. Nor are their forms constant. Owing to their simple organization, they are readily influenced by their environment. A variation in temperature, a difference in the chemical composition of the soil or medium in which they grow, may strongly affect them in form and size. Hence, the only certain method of differentiating them is by studying their effects. This is done in the laboratory by cultivating them in solutions of broth, or on plates covered with gelatine, and then testing their effects on guinea-pigs or other animals.

How large is a bacterium? To express the minute dimensions of microscopic objects, scientists use the micro-millimeter or micron as the unit. It is the thousandth part of a millimeter. As the latter almost corresponds to the one-25th of an inch, one micro-milimeter, or micron, is therefore one-25000 of an inch. The largest bacterium of spherical shape—a micrococcus—has the diameter of two microns, or one-12500th of an inch; while some are only one-tenth as large. The width of the average bacillus is about one micron, while it is from one to four in length. From this it is evident that an enormous number of bacteria may be present in a very small space. One grain of the cells of the golden-pus-producing micrococus (see Fig. 1 in cut) contains about two billion separate individuals!

All bacteria multiply by division. That is, whether it be a sphere, a rod or a spiral, the individual divides and forms two complete bacteria. Each of these divides later in the same way. It is this power of rapid multiplication by division which makes bacteria agents of such significance. The rapidity of the process under favorable conditions is almost incredible. Some species which have been carefully watched under the microscope have been found to grow so rapidly as to divide every half hour, or even less. Figure it up, and in 24 hours, at that rate, you will find that each bacterium would produce over 16,500,000 descendants, and in two days about 281,500,000,000. The latter would form about a pint of bacteria, and weigh about a pound. But it is impossible for them to reproduce in such unlimited numbers, because the rate is checked by lack of food, and by the accumulation of their own excreted products, which are injurious to them. In addition to this power of reproduction by simple division, many species also propagate by means of spores, as the ferns do. One of these is shown in Fig. 8.

There are no other plants or animals so universally found in nature as bacteria. They are in the soil, especially near the surface, rarely going more than four feet deep. They are in all bodies of water, both at the surface and below it. All sediments in lakes and streams are filled with them. They are more abundant in running than in standing water. They are in the air, especially in cities and around habitations. They are most abundant near the surface of the ground, and decrease the higher we go. They are found in excessive abundance in every bit of decaying matter, be it animal or vegetable. All living animals, including mankind, of course, harbor vast numbers. The mouth, nasal passages, stomach and intestines are loaded with them. They cling in great quantity to the surface of the body. They are on the clothing, under the finger-nails, in every minute wrinkle of the skin. Flies have them on their feet, bees among their hairs, etc.

The most universally known fact about bacteria is that some of them cause disease. On the other hand, it is not so well known that the vast majority of varieties are harmless, while some of them are of the highest use. All decomposition of animal or vegetable matter is caused by bacteria, in the presence of moisture. They cause the fermentation of wines and cider, the result of their action being the production of vinegar. The souring of milk is due to them, as is the ripening of cheese. The taste of fine butter we owe to them, and it has been proved possible to use cultures of the proper varieties in the cream, to produce the finest grades of butter and cheese. The curing of tobacco is a fermentative process, due to bacteria, and they cause the fermentation in cabbage which produces sour krout.

The bacteria which produce diphtheria, lockjaw, typhoid fever, dysentery, cholera infantum, consumption, etc., do this through the products of their growth. They thrive on the liquids of the body, and produce poisons which are extremely virulent. These poisons are absorbed by the system, and cause fever and other grave symptoms. In the case of the diphtheria bacillus, it grows on the inner walls of the throat, and each "white spot" is a colony containing many thousand individual bacteria. The poison which it produces is absorbed into the body, and gives rise to the characteristic symptoms. Much the same thing is true of the lockjaw bacillus, which lives upon the earth's surface. A wound from some object lying on the ground inoculates the patient. The bacillus grows readily in the wound, not invading the tissues to any great extent; and the very virulent poison it produces causes the disease by being absorbed. Typhoid fever, cholera and dysentery are caused by bacilli which are swallowed in food or drink, and which flourish in the intestinal tract. These poisons produced by bacilli are called toxins.

The most recent method of combating these disease bacilli is by the use of anti-toxins. It is known that one of the forces which lead to recovery from some of these diseases, at least, is the development in the system of a substance which acts as an antidote to the bacterial poison. Such a substance is called an antitoxin. If we can obtain this in quantity, and inoculate the patient, we neutralize the poison. To show how this is done, we will take diphtheria. The toxin of the diphtheria bacillus is obtained by cultivating the latter in the laboratory. This is filtered, so as to remove all the bacilli, and a healthy horse is inoculated with it at successive intervals. The effect on the horse is the same as though it had diphtheria. The result is the production of a considerable quantity of antitoxin in its blood. Some of this horse-blood is drawn, the red portion removed, and the serum remaining is injected into the circulation of a person suffering from diphtheria. It neutralizes the poisonous toxin, and thus enables the body to resist the further attacks of the disease.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

Domestic Tragedy.

"So this is the end?" he cried. "I had thought——" Ah, but I might have known. You are all alike. You lead a man to hope, and then, when your fickle fancy turns, you leave him for another." He laughed aloud in his frenzy; then of a sudden his mood changed. "But you shall not rob my life of all it holds. I shall blot you out—forget you. I shall find another by and by to fill your place—one who can make flannel cakes that are fit to eat and who will not burn the roast."

Without another word he paid off the last hired girl and turned to support his wife, who was about to faint.—Judge.

No Advantage in It.

"Yes," said the postmistress at Podunk Corners, "I'm going to resign."

"Is the salary too small?"

"Oh, I never did take the job for the sal'ry, an' now there ain't nothin' else to do. Why, there ain't one person in twenty that writes on a postal card these days, an' the thin envelopes that you could see through has gone all out of fashion."—Chicago Evening News.

Ministers of Grace.

"The minister has been away on a long vacation, hasn't he?"

"Yes."

"I thought the congregation looked rested."—Life.

CHAPTER I.

It is rarely that we recognize the events which are turning-points in our careers at the time. Looking in retrospect, we can see clearly the importance of something which, in itself trivial, exerted a controlling influence on the future. Here is a case in point.

I stood on the brow of a low plateau, overlooking a shallow valley. Straight before me ran the white ribbon of limestone turnpike, across the bottom land, lush with the luxuriant growth of summer. It crossed the Hocking river by a bridge and then up a low aclivity, forming the main street of the busy little city of Doncaster. Probably the place was named for the English city; but it fits the natural conditions well. Doncaster means the "city of the hill," and behind the town, as I looked across its roofs and spires, rose the Standing Rock, so named by the Indians who dwelt upon the spot a century and a quarter ago.

The hill is a bold, flat-topped bluff of yellow and red sandstone, a couple of hundred feet high, covered on summit and sides with trees, its western face being almost vertical. From the summit one can overlook the fertile valley for miles, the horizon being circled in with the flat-topped hills of sandstone, which remind one of the mesa formations of the southwest, except up the shallow valley. The springs which form the sources of the Hocking are so near the state capital that from them we can see on the northern horizon the smoke-clouds that canopy it by day, and the glare of its myriad electric lights on the sky by night.

The landscape was beautiful, and as I was merely out for a stroll, I stood under a tree and gazed. Across the half-mile that intervened between myself and the town, the various sounds of industry came, softened by distance. A few hundred yards to the right of the point at which the road entered the town, stood a large building, evidently a manufactory of some kind. From the tall iron chimney a black banner of coal smoke trailed off, swept by the summer breeze; while from an escape-pipe near it came regular puffs of steam, with a wheezing cough that attracted my idle attention.

As I looked, a vast pillar of steam shot far up into the air, and rolled out into huge globular clouds, snowy white. An instant thereafter a dull, heavy, earth-shaking boom, like the distant report of siege guns, came across the valley. As the white clouds rolled up, I noted the wheezing steam puffs had ceased.

"The boilers have exploded!" was the immediate thought, and then I saw men running toward the scene of the disaster. I started also, under the same impulse; but before I had gone many steps, the rattle of a vehicle behind me caused me to turn.

An old-fashioned buggy was approaching, drawn by a sturdy gray roadster at a keen trot. The driver was a gentleman past the meridian of life, who drew up suddenly as he reached me.

"Going to town?" he demanded, in a quick, imperious voice. "Jump in! I want to see what those fools over there have been up to!"

Thanking him, I stepped into the vehicle and he again started the horse into a rapid trot. In the few minutes that elapsed before we reached the scene of the disaster, I took a close survey of my companion. He was a well built man, about six feet in height, with broad shoulders. His head was large, and the dark hair, shot with gray, and still abundant, gave him a somewhat leonine look. A square, determined mouth, a large nose, almost Roman in profile, yet heavier when viewed from the front, and keen eyes, looking out from under heavy brows, were the characteristic features of his face, whose complexion was reddish, as if he spent much time in the open air. His garb was somewhat old-fashioned, though of good material; and he wore a long Prince Albert coat of black cloth, such as some politicians of the elder school, and many ministers, still affect.

He was evidently excited and annoyed, for he kept moving his hands and body in a nervous manner. Ever and anon he would rub his nose between thumb and fingers with a quick motion, then murmur something under his breath, his eyes fixed on the scene of the accident.

When the buggy drew up in front of the flouring mill, as it proved to be, the extent of the disaster was at once apparent. The boilers and engine occupied a separate one-story structure, but at right angles to the four-story frame mill building. One boiler had exploded, and half of it, with torn and ragged edges, lay in a field two hundred feet away. The other fragment had been driven through the basement of the mill, wrecking everything with which it came in contact. The boiler house was simply a mass of broken brick and torn pieces of roof, under which the engine was buried. The furnace fires had evidently been quenched by the steam and water from the boilers.

"Where's Tom Denning?" called my companion.

A gentleman separated himself from the group of men at the door and stated the facts. Strange to say, no one had been injured by the explosion. The mill employes were in the second story, while the engineer had left the engine room a minute or two before the boiler let go.

"Another case of miserable carelessness!" commented the old gentleman, with considerable heat of manner. "I believed that engineer of yours, Fisher, was going to make something of himself, but now he has shown that he is just like the rest of them—can't do his full duty without having somebody to watch him! Why can't men learn to do their whole duty? Where's Fisher?"

Wherever the luckless engineer may have been, he did not respond to the call, and he was saved a bad quarter of an hour through an interruption by a young girl of about seventeen or eighteen, who stood with some companions at a little distance, a group of the throng of citizens who had been attracted to the spot by the explosion.

"Uncle Darius!" she called, waving her hand to the old gentleman, to direct his attention across the throng, from which she and her companions stood a little apart. The clear, fresh voice was very pleasing, and I looked again with more interest. The girlish form was graceful; the face oval in outline, with dark hair and eyes, the latter looking frankly out upon the world as if their owner found it goodly; and as she gazed at the old gentleman, the red line of her lips parted in a smile that rendered still more beautiful a very pleasant face to look upon—the face of a healthy, happy Ohio girl, than whom there are none bonnier in all this fair land.

The old gentleman's eyes lighted up as he saw the girl, and he beckoned imperiously for her. Then turning to me, as I stood near the buggy, he said:

"Young man, please call at my office to-morrow, I want to talk with you. Denning will tell you where it is."

The young lady, bidding a laughing adieu to her friends, took her seat in the buggy, and was rapidly driven off up town.

I found Mr. Denning in the office of the mill, and busy, of course, as he was one of the partners in the establishment, but he courteously took time to answer my queries.

"That gentleman is Darius Tallman—a banker, stock-raiser and farmer, to name his three principal occupations." And he directed me where to find that gentleman.

"Why, may I ask, was Mr. Tallman so concerned about the accident here?"

"Only because he has a financial interest in the business," answered Mr. Denning, with a quizzical smile.

I had come to Doncaster from a distant part of the state, on a legal errand connected with the settlement of an estate. I had simply to obtain copies of a deed or two, a few affidavits and transcripts. With the morrow my task would be accomplished, and I expected to set out on my return. But I determined to call on Mr. Tallman—not only because I wondered why he wished to see me, but I hoped somehow to learn more about the young lady who had called him uncle.

My stay had been but a few days, and hence my circle of Doncaster acquaintances was limited, numbering but a few legal gentlemen whom I had met in the way of business, and the people at the hotel. As I turned to leave the scene of the explosion one of my acquaintances joined me, and we walked up town together.

"What are you going to do with yourself this evening, Mr. Rosser?" inquired he. "Nothing? Then come with me, and I will take you to call upon some friends of mine—the Smeads. A fine old family—one of the oldest families in the town; came of old Maryland stock, and they still keep up the traditions of Southern hospitality."

Mr. Barnard was a newspaper man, connected with one of the Doncaster journals, and I had found him a very pleasant acquaintance. I accepted the invitation, and spent the time between then and my hotel dinner in wondering what Mr. Tallman could possibly want of me that he should insist on my calling at his office. I did not know that the occurrences of the afternoon were to turn the current of my life into a new channel.

George Barnard called for me at the appointed time, and we were soon at the Smead residence. It was a comfortable, roomy two-story house, boasting one of those architectural monstrosities, a mansard roof—which dated it accurately somewhere in the seventies. It stood back from the street, pleasantly embowered in trees, and looked altogether pleasing and homelike.

Nor did the interior, and its occupants, belie this appearance. Mr. Smead had departed this life some years before, leaving a widow and daughter, the latter a schoolgirl of fifteen or sixteen, named Bernice—somewhat short of stature, with a round laughing face, blue eyes, and light brown hair, all of which made her look a year or so younger than she really was. Mrs. Smead was of the same type; but really the ruling spirit of the household was her maiden sister, Miss Lavinia Beckett. This lady was undeniably pump, not to say fat; and her exhaustless good-nature and fun-loving disposition were in proportion.

George Bernard had known the family from his childhood; in fact, his mother had been the schoolmate and lifelong friend of the two elder ladies, and his footing in the Smead household was almost as intimate as though he had been a member of it. As his friend, I was made welcome, not in a polite, perfunctory way, but with a genuine warmth that made me feel at home at once.

"Now, Miss Lavinia," said George, "we must have some music. Won't you give us one of your old favorites?"

It turned out that the lady was very fond of the songs of the last generation. She was a good performer on the piano, and accompanied herself. Her voice was not very strong, and there was a suspicion of reediness in it; but she gave us "Robin Adair," with considerable feeling, and followed it with "I Dreamed That I Dwelt in Marble Halls."

"Now let us have, "Long, Long Ago,'" urged George persuasively.

Miss Lavinia shook her head with a smile. "No, George; that is enough. I don't wish to impose on good nature—and Mr. Rosser has been flatteringly attentive to my poor efforts."

I was about to offer the proper compliment in reply to her remark, when a light step was heard on the side verandah, and a young lady entered the room. A glance showed me that it was the young lady who had called Mr. Tallman "Uncle Darius." She hesitated at the door, for the presence of strangers was evidently unexpected. It was plain that she lived next door, and had run across to see Bernice.

I bowed low when I was introduced, and found her name to be Elsie Holland. She seated herself on the sofa by Bernice, where Mr. Barnard joined them. Miss Lavinia and I began a discussion of waltz music in general, and of the Strauss waltzes in particular, for which she had a great admiration—albeit, they are already old-fashioned to most of the younger generation. Mrs. Smead joined now in the conversation of our group, then in that of the other.

My eyes, however, roved involuntarily across the room, for Elsie Holland's face was one of those upon which a man never gets satiated with gazing. Her every movement was grace itself, and her voice—low, sweet and clear—was like music.

Miss Lavinia tapped my hand with her fan. "I am afraid you find metal more attractive," said she smiling.

I could feel the blood rushing to my cheeks, and began a stumbling apology.

"Never mind,' she interrupted. "If I have said anything to be sorry for, I am glad of it; for, really, I would not think much of your powers of discrimination if you did not admire Elsie Holland!"

CHAPTER II.

The next morning I made my call on Mr. Tallman. I found him in a small office adjoining the bank in which he was interested, a side door giving access to the room occupied by the latter. When I entered, I found him engaged in conversation, and started to withdraw.

"No, don't go, sir," he said cordially. "Sit down—sit down. I will be at leisure in a few minutes."

I took a seat near the window and picked up a newspaper; but it was impossible not to overhear the conversation.

"You see, Fisher," said Mr. Tallman—and I perceived at once that it was the engineer at the mill with whom he was talking—"it will never do to take things for granted. The condition of the boiler that exploded shows that it was without water. It was your business to know that there was plenty in it."

"But, Mr. Tallman, the pump was working properly, and—"

"Suppose it was going through the motions? That did not mean that it was pumping water. The pipe may have clogged—must have been, in fact. You have done just what thousands of men do who handle machinery—you trusted to it, in place of trusting to yourself. Eternal vigilance is the price of safety when you are handling steam power. Through neglect, you have put us to a heavy expense. Ignorance is the most costly thing in this world, you see."

"Did you mean, Mr. Tallman, that I didn't know my business?" The engineer's tone indicated wounded pride.

"Yes, that's just what I do mean, Fisher. Of course, you know your business in one way; but you did not remember that it was your duty to know that every part of your machinery was working properly. And in a case like this, that is the costliest kind of ignorance."

"Then I suppose you want me to take my time and quit!"

"Of course, I don't. If we discharge you, where can you get another situation, under the circumstances? And what would become of your wife and children? No! Go back to the mill, get the engine cleaned up as soon as the workmen get that load of broken bricks off it—and see if you can not learn what I have been trying to make you see—that it is your duty to know what your machinery is doing, instead of taking it on trust."

Fisher rose from his chair, attempted to speak, then grasped Mr. Tallman's hand, wrung it, and hastily left the office, his hat drawn down over his eyes, to hide his tears.

The old gentleman tweaked his nose with what I soon learned was a characteristic gesture, murmured to himself, and then turned to me. He drew up a chair and seated himself opposite me.

"Your name is Philip Rosser?"

"At your service, Mr. Tallman."

"A lawyer, from Valedo?"

"Yes."

"Here on business connected with the Koontz estate?"

I bowed.

"You know Judge Woodbridge?"

"Very well, indeed. He's an old friend of my father's."

"Do you intend to remain with your present employers?"

I had grown a little restive under this catechetical examination, and hesitated an instant. Mr. Tallman's keen glance took in my mental attitude.

"Don't think, young man, that I am merely inquisitive. I am not asking you questions from idle curiosity."

I bowed. "I hope that I will not have to remain very long. As soon as I can make a good opportunity to strike out for myself I shall do so."

"Hah! I like that, young man! You are not waiting to find an opportunity, but propose to make one. Very good, indeed!"

Mr. Tallman took a turn up the room and back, then again seated himself.

"You know the C. & S. Railroad? I mean the line projected by Colonel Chauncey, running from Columbus to the coal fields down here to the southeast of us, but which was too much for him to carry?"

I knew the history of that ill-starred attempt very well indeed, and so informed my interlocutor.

"Very good—very good. Now, Mr. Rosser, I will speak to you in strict confidence. You know the company failed when the construction had reached Summerton. Between that point and the coal fields, the right-of-way was not even obtained. Some friends of mine, with myself, have obtained control of the stock of the old company. We also have control of the T. & F. road, from the lake fifty miles southward. We propose to build a link from its end to Columbus, to connect there with the C. & S. But before we can do anything we must have the right-of-way from Summerton into the coal fields. You know the Hocking & Ohio River road will try to maintain its monopoly of coal traffic to that region. Its opposition was one of the main causes of Colonel Chauncey's failure."

I bowed, as Mr. Tallman seemed to be waiting for something from me.

"Yes. Well, I have had several talks with Judge Woodbridge on the matter. He is, as you know, interested in the T. & F. road, and will also be in the new deal. We must have a man, not known to be connected with us, who will go down the valley and get the right-of-way from Summerton to the mines. Judge Woodbridge considers you the man for the place. Yesterday morning I had a letter from him, telling me that you were here, and your business. You were pointed out to me, and chance threw us together yesterday afternoon, but the explosion prevented me talking to you then. Do you wish to consider the proposition?"

The face of Elsie Holland was before my mental vision as I replied that I should be glad to discuss the matter at

Opening his desk, he took out several maps, and entered into detailed explanations of the work which I was expected to do. The salary offered was handsome, with a solid addition in case of its successful accomplishment. It did not take me long to determine to accept, and the remainder of the forenoon was spent in going carefully over the details, and laying plans for the beginning of my task.

Taking the maps and other papers, I went to the hotel to lunch, and spent the most of the afternoon in making myself familiar with them. Wearied at last, I locked the documents in my trunk, and started out for a stroll. As I reached the pavement, I met George Barnard.

"Out for a walk? Come with me over to the Herald office, and then I will go with you," said he. It took but a few minutes for him to clear up his desk, and then lighting cigars, we sallied forth for a stroll through the pretty town. Our way led us past the Smead residence—and that of the Holland family next door, of course. But none of the inmates were visible—and I would have given much to have one glance from the starry eyes of Elsie Holland.

But Fate was kind to me in her own way. As we reached the hotel on our return, we met a gentleman whom George greeted as Mr. Holland, and to whom he introduced me. He was a tall, distinguished-looking man, but with a somewhat bored expression, as though life was something to be endured, rather than lived and enjoyed. He talked languidly but courteously for a few minutes, and then passed on. I remarked on his manner.

"Yes," said George, "his manner is unfortunate. The best characterization I ever heard of it was by Miss Lavinia Beckett. 'I don't like affectation unless it is natural,' said she, 'and William Holland is the only person I ever met who was born that way.'"

"It has been a drawback to him in life, I fancy," George went on. "His father was well-to-do, a pushing business man, and left him a snug competency. He went into mercantile life, made a failure of it, and since that has lived on what was saved from the wreck."

In inquired guardedly as to the Holland family.

"He married a niece of Mr. Tallman," replied George. "They have two children—a son who is in business in Chicago, and Miss Elsie. That young lady is a prime favorite of her great-uncle, and I should not wonder if she should come in for something nice in his will."

The next morning I spent with Mr. Tallman, arranging further details of my work in the railway project. On my way to the hotel for lunch, I met George.

"See here, old man, do you know Mr. Henry Morton?"

I replied in the negative. "Who is he?' I inquired.

"A banker, a railroad man and a coal operator. He is a director in the Hocking & Ohio River line, and altogether one of our most pushing men. For some reason he has become interested in you."

"How is that, pray?"

"Well, this morning he met me, asked about you—what your business is here, how long you were to remain, and what relation Mr. Tallman has to the settlement of the Koontz estate."

"And you told him—?"

"Nothing, of course," he replied, with a laugh. "First, I know nothing but what you have told me, as you have others; and as for Mr. Tallman, I know nothing of your relations with him—not even that you have any."

"What could have made Mr. Morton imagine I have any relations of a business nature with Mr. Tallman?"

"That is more than I know," responded he, with a shrug. "Morton is about as keen a proposition as is put up outside of Wall street, and he has a wonderful knack of putting things together. He and Mr. Tallman are in a sense business rivals, on account of the banks in which they are interested. Perhaps he imagines you are a capitalist seeking investments—in which case he would prefer you should do business with him than with the opposition shop."

"Well, my presence here will not cause him much further uneasiness, for I shall start home to-morrow."

"I am sorry to hear that. But I hope this will not be your last visit to Doncaster. When a pretty girl is in the case, a man can easily make business excuses to visit the town in which she lives."

Perhaps I looked conscious, for George continued:

"I don't wonder that you are impressed with Elsie Holland, for she is not only beautiful but is a noble girl in every respect."

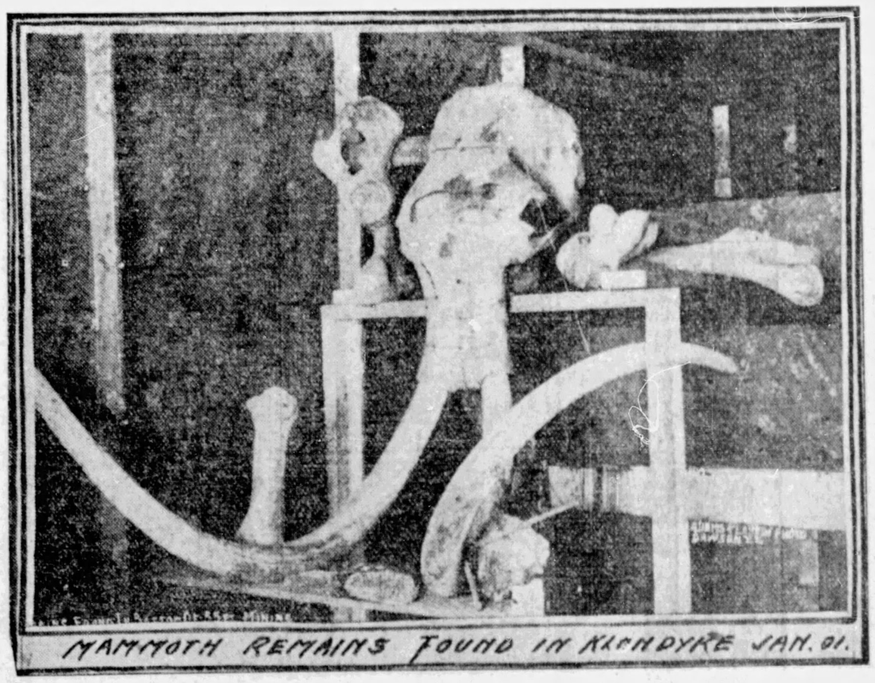
"Why are you not a suitor, then?" I demanded, in a weak attempt at a flank movement.

George shrugged his shoulders. "Don't worry, old man. It would not do for all of us to want the same girl. I admire Miss Elsie, but I am not in love with her. If I might have my choice, I should prefer Bernice Smead, when she is a couple of years older, to any other girl I ever saw!"

And with a wave of the hand he hurried away to his newspaper duty.

Reaching the hotel, I found there a courteous note from Mr. Morton, asking me to favor him with a call at the bank at any time I could make it convenient that afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock. It was evident that I had become an object of interest to that gentleman, but the reason I could not conjecture. However, all I had to do was to comply with his request to call, in order to ascertain.

PETRIFIED SHIPS IN ALASKA.



MAMMOTH REMAINS FOUND IN KLONDYKE JAN. 01.

There are petrified ships in Alaska. Not one ship, but two ships.

At last a white man corroborates the story told by the Indians. He also shows a plate taken from the larger vessel.

During the early summer, before the existence of petrified ships was known to the public, a prospector, who had "mushed" in from the vicinity of Fort Yukon, Alaska, called at the Lower La-Barge.

While there he conversed with several officers of the White Pass Company's steamers, with whom he had dinner. He told them a strange story of ships on the mountain side, and when he mentioned the size they laughed. Although he carried a heavy gray plate, chipped and broken, they regarded him as one of the many prospectors who have been rendered "queer" by hardships.

His stay was brief, and no one thought of asking his name.

According to Captain Rupert Cox, the story told was as follows:

"While coming across the country from the Porcupine river he ran into a ravine on the mountain side, in which rose two enormous ships—one much larger than the other. They were partially covered with debris, all of which indicated a tropical growth. Leaves resembling a palm were especially mentioned.

"The small ship is in an upright position, but the other rests on its side. In size, they far outclass all modern vessels, the larger being more than a 'quarter of a mile in length.' He entered it through a hole in its side. Petrified timbers and plants prevented a thorough investigation. No human bodies were seen. Seemingly everything had turned to solid stone, making it impossible for him to dislocate or carry away anything but a dish. This was originally of wood. He kept it carefully wrapped, as he said it crumbled. Nor is this unreasonable, as he already packed a heavy prospector's outfit."

W. A. Reid, general secretary for the Y. M. C. A. in Alaska and Yukon territory, during his recent trip through the United States, gave the public the story, as told by the Indians.

He is now in Dawson, and while discussing the subject he showed much interest in the prospector's discoveries. He says the Indians are sincere in their statements, and as they come from many sources he does not doubt their truthfulness.

To him the fact of their being two ships was important, as he said that many with whom he talked regarded the ship as only a curiously formed rock. That it was hollow and contained dishes and probably other relics was most interesting. So strong is his faith that he will endeavor to reach the locality as soon as the climate will warrant the attempt.

The Indians tell a story of a great flood, similar to that mentioned in the Bible. They believe that the great water deposited the ship (they mention only one) in its present position, so far inland. They say that everything about it is of solid stone and according to gestures it is more than 1,200 feet long. Their traditions say that it has lain there for thousands of years. They took from it a large box, but because of its wonderful weight they were unable to carry it away.

Archaeologists would do well to investigate the story. Should it prove less than anticipated they would be more than rewarded by a visit to the country. The entire Yukon valley is rich in deposits that tell plainly the story of a past age. Many things indicate a once tropical climate.

Bones and petrified remains of mammoths and other as yet unclassified creatures are common in all localities. Nearly every excavation made brings to light some specimen. Scarcely a business place in Dawson but has some relic. As I write I have before me a fossil weighing eight pounds. It is said to be the petrified tongue of some great animal that seemingly, at one time, roamed in large numbers over the entire northwest.

According to various reports the ships lie in the Arctic circle, northeast of Fort Yukon, about one hundred miles. They are near a creek that flows into Porcupine river.

The route to them is difficult, owing to many creeks or rivers that have their source in the mountains. These are too cold and deep to swim and flow too rapid to pole a canoe along their rocky banks. This may be the reason that no one in former years discovered the petrified ships.

MAUDE FIGHMEY MACLEOD.
Dawson, Y. T., Sept. 11, 1902.

I therefore called at 3 o'clock, only to find that Mr. Morton had been summoned to Columbus on business by telegraph and would not return until the next evening. Leaving a note to inform him that I had called, I spent the evening in concluding my legal business, and the next morning started for home.

To be Continued.

OLDEST MARKED TOMB

Said to Be That of Maj. Gooch, at Yorktown.

A short time ago a reporter of the Virginian-Pilot paid a visit to Yorktown and wallis signed the articles of surrender to the allied American and French forces. Temple farm lies about a mile and a half the famous old Temple farm, where Cornfrom Yorktown village, and is now owned and occupied by Major Mauck, a native of Ohio and an officer in the northern army during the Civil war.

Major Mauck courteously showed the writer the room in the old Temple farm house where Cornwallis signed the articles of surrender, and other points of interest on the farm.

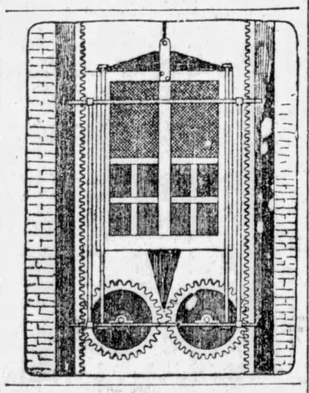
After the dwelling the most interesting spot is the site of the old temple, and thereon the grave of Major William Gooch, said to be the oldest marked grave in the United States. The grave is covered by a great slab of stone adorned with the insignia of heraldry, and bears the inscription: "Major William Gooch, of this parish, dyed Octob. 29, 1655.

Within this tomb there doth interred lie,
No shape but substance, true nobility;
Its self though young, in years but twenty-nine.
Yet graced with virtues morall and divine;
The church from him did good participate,
In counsel rare fit to adorn a state."

The slab though in an isolated location, has been visited by vandal relic hunters, who have chipped away a portion of the slab and its inscription. Major Mauck will hereafter endeavor to see that such sacrilege is stopped. The temple was surrounded by an outer wall, probably for defense by those inside. Now the temple and wall are all gone, and only a few broken bricks remain to mark the site. The bricks of the temple and wall were taken away years ago by persons living near for use in chimney walls, etc. The farm dwelling was vacant for some years, was used later as a hay barn, but has been repaired and is now the pleasant home of Major Mauck. It overlooks the York, and from its porch there is a delightful prospect.

SAFETY STOP FOR ELEVATORS

Owing to numerous accidents caused by the dropping of elevators in office and other buildings the laws governing the erection of new buildings and controlling elevators in cities now require some sort of a safety device to prevent the fall of a car or reduce the shock to



a minimum should the cable chance to break. The apparatus illustrated in the drawing is intended for use in old buildings, where the saving of money is desirable, as well as for the equipment of new buildings. The invention consists of a pair of toothed racks, which are secured on opposite sides of the elevator, well in proximity to the guide rails, together with a frame attached to the car, and carrying a pair of spur gear wheels. Beneath the car will be seen a wedge-shaped projection, and it is this which stops the car when the cable breaks. The frame carrying the wheels hangs normally low enough to keep the wheels out of touch of the wedge, but upon the breakage of the cable the car is wholly unsupported and begins to fall rapidly, while the friction of the teeth in the racks retards the speed of the wheels, which soon allows the wedge to drop between them. As this wedge enters between the teeth it clogs the wheels and brings the car to a stop, supporting its weight on the racks on either side of the well.

Grove's Black Root Liver Pills.

Made from an active principle obtained from Black Root. They act on the liver equal to calomel and leave no bad after effects. No griping, no sickening. 25 cents. Will cure chronic constipation. Price 25 cents.

"JUMPED" BY A MOOSE.

What it did was easy enough for the moose, but a little bit hard for the city man. The moose, perhaps driven down by the storm, seemed bound to get into the cedar thickets, like the white-tailed deer, and it led us a merry chase, worming in and out among the snow-covered trees. Needless to say, we were soon thoroughly wetted with the snow, which fell from the trees on our necks and shoulders, but, of course, one does not mind a little thing like that. The interest of the chase kept us warm. We could see that we were getting closer and closer to our game. Presently we could see that we were getting very close. At last we saw where he had gotten within 100 yards of it. There was the story. A deep pit, as though a great horse had lain there.

"Jumped," said Adam.

"Sure," said I.

Then we sat down and thought it over for a while. We went on some more, and presently we came across two more moose tracks, a big one and a little one, probably a cow and a calf, as Adam thought. We were then three miles from the camp, and it was not too late in the day, so we thought we would follow on and see what this bunch would do to us. They did pretty much the same as the young bull had done. We followed them on through all kinds of country, saw where the animals had fed in among the willows and alders, and on the roundwood, and finally puzzled out their trail until we knew that we were getting very close. This time we were near indeed to seeing our moose. We were perhaps not fifty years away when we came to a couple more big holes in the snow, and some more regular holes beyond. Jumped again! There was the story, plain enough. This time we might almost have heard the bushes rattle as we went out. As we stood there we heard a horse, harsh, curious kind of coughing-bark. Adam laughed.

"That old lady is just wondering what in the world it was that scared her," said he. "She is frightened, but is not exactly sure what it is that frightened her. Just listen to her." Once, and again that same coughing bark came back to us. Then all was still, and we were again all alone in the white wilderness. We concluded that we would go home after that.—Forest and Stream.

PROGRESS IN NEW YORK.

Under the present city government there are more playgrounds for the children than in any earlier year; the school houses afford better opportunities for education and enlightenment and also for innocent recreation than Tammany ever dreamed of giving; in the tenement districts and elsewhere the streets are kept cleaner than in previous seasons; there is plenty of water, with a fair pressure in the pipes; the men who hold office to much to earn their salaries and show genuine interest in the general welfare.

New York is not the spoil of freebooters, as it was a year ago. The September of 1902 is a better September for publicspirited citizens in this town than was the corresponding month of 1901.—New York Tribune.

In Girlhood

There is a great need of motherly watchfulness and care. A growing girl needs all her strength, and if she is nervous and melancholy, and loses appetite there is surely something wrong. This is especially true as the young girl approaches that important period of change when the womanly function is established. Timely care and proper treatment at this period may save much after suffering.

The best medicine for young girls who are nervous, melancholy, and irregular of appetite, is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It cures nervousness, dizziness, and melancholy, promotes the appetite, and gives the body robust health. There is no alcohol in "Favorite Prescription" and it is entirely free from opium, cocaine, and all other narcotics.

"My daughter was troubled with dizziness and constipation and was very nervous for five years," writes Mrs. M. Carter, of 1545 4th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. "I tried several doctors but they gave her no relief. At times she would eat nothing, had green and purple circles under her eyes, and was melancholy. A woman friend of mine told me to try your 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Pleasant Pellets' which I did. After taking one bottle of each she began to improve and is still improving. People said she looked as though she were going into a decline. She is twelve years old. There are no circles around her eyes now and she is healthy and robust, eats as much as any child, and is growing fatter every day."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets regulate the bowels.

Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. Inquiries about them must be sent to the latter, not to us.

From Charles Scribner's Sons, 153 Fifth avenue, New York:

Jeb Hutton, by James Connolly, is the story of a Georgia boy, physically, mentally and morally fine, whose fortunes are told in a way that makes interesting reading.

King Mombo, by Paul du Chaillu, is a juvenile book, relating the adventures of the traveler-author in the great African forest. It is excellently illustrated.

From The Bowen-Merrill Co., Indianapolis:

The Long Straight Road, by George Horton, is a novel of everyday life in Chicago, reflecting with fidelity certain phases of modern life.

From the Funk & Wagnalls Co., 30 Lafayette Place, New York:

The Needle's Eye, by Florence Morse Kingsley, is a very readable novel, and of the kind to meet with popular favor.

From Dodd, Mead & Co., 5th avenue and 35th street, New York:

Paul Kelver is Jerome K. Jerome's first long novel. It is autobiographical, for in it Paul Kelver tells his own life story. The scene is in London, and the book is pleasant reading.

From Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square, New York:

The Wooing of Wisteria is a novel of Japanese life, by Onoto Watanna, a Japanese writer. The love story is told with a delicate fancy, as exquisite as flowers.

From McClure, Phillips & Co., 141 East 25th street, New York:

The Hole in the Wall, by Arthur Morrison, is a novel of life in the slums of London, and though written with ability is not pleasant reading.

From Snow & Farnham, Providence, Rhode Island:

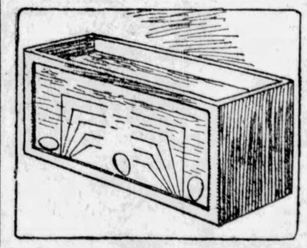
John Malcolm, by Edward Fuller, is a novel which tells the story of an intrigue for millions.

From the Pore Lil Mose Pub. Co., New York:

The funny colored boy, Pore Lil Mose, whose sayings and doing have been reported and illustrated by R. F. Outcalt in the New York Herald, has been immortalized in a book for the pleasure of the children. The pictures are brightly colored.

NEW METHOD OF TESTING EGGS

A German genius claims to have discovered a method by which he can tell the age of an egg up to five weeks from the time of hatching, indicating not only whether the egg is fit to eat or not, but also testing eggs for hatching purposes much more accurately than can now be done by the candling method. We give



herewith an illustration of the simple apparatus which he uses, and also the complete formula for the liquid in which the tests are made, as given in the patent papers filed in this country. The liquid ought to be of about 1,035 specific weight, and is composed of one liter of water, 25 grams of ordinary salt, 85 grams of glycerine of about 28 degrees Baume, and one gram of concentrated salicylic alcohol. A fresh egg, it is stated, will go to the bottom of this mixture and lie there in an almost horizontal position. An egg from three to five days old will lie at an angle of about 20 degrees; an eight-day old egg will describe an angle of 45 degrees; a 14-day egg, of 60 degrees, and a three-week egg will take a position corresponding to 75 degrees. An egg four weeks old will stand upright on its pointed end; an egg of five weeks will be suspended in the liquid, and an egg beyond that age or a foul egg will swim on or near the surface of the liquid. If these statements prove true this apparatus will prove to be very useful for cooking, preserving, hatching and all other purposes. The glass face of the containing vessel is graduated to indicate the above-mentioned degrees, and the cost of the tester will be very small.

HAD DONE HER PART.

Kitty had been told that the thunder was the voice of "the good man up in the sky," warning her to run into the house to avoid the rain, and on one or two occasions she had failed to heed the warning and suffered unpleasant consequences. She was playing out of doors the other morning when there came a clap of distant thunder. She dropped everything and scudded into the house, but the rain failed to come. After waiting till she became impatient she went to the door, looked up at the clouds, and called out:

"If you're going to rain why don't you do it? I've been in here ten minutes!"—Chicago Tribune.

A Seller.

Playwright—I have here a German tragedy.

Manager—Don't want it!

Playwright—I was about to add, translated, adapted, dramatized, condensed, arranged and set to ragtime by myself.

Manager—I'll take it sir; pray name your own terms.—October Smart Set.

His Letter.

ELIZABETH AYRES.

In the Desert,
August 20th, 1902.

Helen:—

Like an apparition from the silent land of the past, your picture is before me tonight. It is in a magazine brought to this far-off desert station by one of the men who had been into the world of cities. He flung it down carelessly. I picked it up and turned the leaves with as careless a thought. I found—you. You as you are now, a beautiful woman in the glory of maturity, crowned with the bayberries and gold of success. That much the magazine reveals. Tell me, is fame the greater blessing?

I do not know the Helen, who, from out the printed page, meets my gaze with inscrutable eyes that confess nothing. You are smiling, but your smile is one of mockery. Your face is that of a woman who has known all the sorrow of life, and is laughing at it. I am haunted by your expression. The picture I know and cherish, is of a slender girl, cool and pearly in a soft, white gown, flower-hand and foot air-shod, eyes like the dawn of a day whose history is as yet unmade.

You seem as evanescent now as when I sought to take and keep you. Ambition bound your vision with the web of enchantment. You could not see me at your feet. You had no sight for the common happiness of men and women. It was the voice from the blue hills of fame that to you sang music. You are there! I am here. Thousands of miles and a span of years stretch between. Ten years, Helen; so many, many years, when one has been alone.

Before me lies the desert, moon-silvered, shadowless, and brooding. Behind me huddles a settlement where humanity is going to destruction with shouting and laughter and song, and the clink of wine glasses, and the rattle of dice. In the far corners of the earth one meets men and women who never tell their history, men and women wrecked on the sterile shore of failure, sin or folly, thirsting for the soothing waters of Lethe.

Life is a play in which we do not choose our parts. We are assigned our roles unasked. If we mar them, we wear withered garlands and pass unnoticed or despised. The world spins round and round no matter who sinks under.

Once we, you and I, Helen, read a story of some people who saw from their home the dim, curving outlines of hills that looked blue in the distance. Their own hills were green, and they thought the blue hills so much more beautiful. They sacrificed their all and journeyed for years to reach the blue hills. When they got there they did not know it, for the hills they found were always green. Have you found the blue hills, and do they hold their heavenly color?

Perhaps if our longings had been the same life would have been easy. I thought one must be either hammer or anvil in the world. I had no sympathy with what you cherished most. Youth snatches at happiness and breaks the butterfly with its impetuous grasp. I could not trust to time—the most lenient of creditors. All he charges is a little patience.

We do not begin to understand until we approach the end. For me, the end is not far distant. They told me the dry air of the desert might stir to fleeting blaze the waning flame that is guttering down to its final flare. I am here.

How we love to live! We clutch at life with the eager, claw-like fingers of the miser reaching for his gold. Even we who are heavy laden, have not the will to say, "I have lived. Is not that enough?" And so, while I face the world of peace, I linger on the threshold of the world of struggle looking for my lost El Dorado. To find it, two must go hand in hand, and I walk alone.

Dear, do you know these lines? They come to me with an insistence that demands their utterance:

"And I think, in the lives of most women and men,
There's a moment when all would go smooth and even,
If only the dead could find out when
To come back and be forgiven."

Helen, I think I have found out when to come back and be forgiven. It is now while yet there is time. You may not have missed me, you may not have needed me, I do not know. You attained the blue hills without my hand to smooth the way. I might have helped could I have had a little patience. It was my will, not thine; and because it could not be mine, I left you in anger to tread the path alone. I am guilty. I have paid.

Ten years the "go-fever" has ravaged my veins. Ten years I have wandered crying, "all is barren," pricked on and on by unrest that would not be drugged to slumber. Behind me is a life that might have been better, behind me is a record that might have been cleaner.

You have mounted the hills of blue. You have harvested bayberries and gold. Tell me, have you won to the Delectable mountain by the Via Dolorosa?

"We are all children in a shadowed room waiting to be called out to sleep." Soon I shall hear the summons and obey. I know not if to-morrow curse or bless. Helen, good-night,—good-bye.

Procrastination and Pie.

"I see Boston people eat pie in the morning, and New Yorkers have it at night. Which do you think the better way, doctor?"

"Well, I should say the New York style. The longer a man puts off eating pie the better it is for him."—Yonkers Statesman.

Three Little Rules.

Three little rules we all should keep
To make life happy and bright—
Smile in the morning; smile at noon;
And keep on smiling at night!
—Stella George Stern, in St. Nicholas.

In School.

In school we find fractions exceedingly hard,
Devote what attention we will;
And later, when we have reached manhood's estate,
The better half puzzles us still.
—Judge.

FOOLED HIM.

But in the Pleasant Ways of Peace.

Good thing some men are married. Their wives keep a sensible watch over them, and have a way to help overcome their troubles.

Mr. E. Lewis, of Shaniko, Ore., was located for several years at various points in South America, and fell into the native custom of frequently drinking coffee. He says: "I took to using it the same as those nervous, excitable people in South and Central America. They make very black coffee and it becomes more or less an intoxicating beverage. At the end of about four months, I began having severe sick headaches and nervousness, but supposed it was from the tropical sun. At last my wife became alarmed at my headaches and stomach trouble. She tried to induce me to quit drinking coffee, laying my trouble to that, but I continued to use it.

She read of Postum Food Coffee, and ordered some from the States, but kept it a secret from me. The very first time she made it, when I came in for my coffee and roll, I noticed that peculiar, pleasant flavor of Postum, and asked her what it was. She said it was a new brand of coffee and asked me how I liked it. I tried two cups of it with rich 'Leche-de Cheua', which is used by everybody as milk in Panama, and thought it excellent. After a couple of days, my headaches stopped, and in a short while my nervousness disappeared as if by magic. I have been using nothing but Postum for the past year, and have been completely cured, and my wife has also been cured of constipation by changing to Postum, and we shall never go back to coffee again."

ON TO THUNDER MOUNTAIN.

Great Development in the New Gold Fields.

From Boise, Idaho, Capital News, September 22d:

"Mr. James E. Jewell left yesterday for Thunder Mountain district, this being the eighth trip he has made this season. He represents the Thunder Mountain Gold-Reef Mining and Development corporation, a company composed of eastern capitalists, the majority of whom are from Kansas City. This company is largely interested in Thunder Mountain district, and is developing to a great extent on its properties there, which show exceedingly good prospects of large dividend paying mines. The properties controlled by the company are situated on Four-Mile creek and on the head of Sugar creek and Profile creek.

"While Mr. Jewell was in the district last month he discovered a splendid ledge of Cinnabar at the head of Sugar creek, assays from which have shown as high as 70 per cent quicksilver. He says he has traced this ledge the length of five claims, and that in nearly every instance where he has gone down upon it, found it to be over eight feet in width, thus making a very strong and valuable proposition.

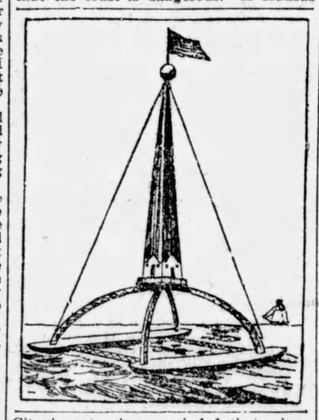
"Mr. Jewell goes into Thunder Mountain this time with some members of his company, for the purpose of examining the developments so far done and making arrangements for future work which will undoubtedly be extended throughout the winter."

The Thunder Mountain G. R. M. & D. Corp. controls 37 claims (740 acres) in this great new gold field. Its ore, which is free milling, assays as high as $1,016.60 per ton in gold. Stock is now selling at 15 cents per share, par value $1.00, fully paid and non-assessable. On and after October 23d stock will be sold at the advanced price of 25 cents per share and the return of every dollar invested in it will be guaranteed by a large and responsible trust company. This certainly speaks volumes for the value of all the stock of this company. Those who wish to obtain a block of the stock while it is yet at the ground floor price of 15 cents per share should subscribe at once.

Write at once for free prospectus and description of Thunder Mountain's great gold wealth, which will also tell of the plans and management of this corporation. Address the Underwriting and Brokerage Co., selling agents, Dept. B, Suite 822 New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FLOATING LIGHTHOUSE.

As is well known, there are some parts of our coast where it is almost impossible to construct lighthouses to serve as a warning to approaching mariners, owing to the lack of a solid foundation upon which to build; yet there is fully as great danger of shipwreck from the shifting sands as from the solid rock, and it is has been customary to anchor buoys in such localities, to warn the seamen that the coast is dangerous. A Kansas



City inventor has concluded that where a buoy can be mounted a floating lighthouse would be of still greater value, and he has, therefore, designed a special structure for this purpose, a picture of his invention being shown herewith. It is not unlikely that this form of construction will be found considerably cheaper than the structures which are founded on the rock bed, for there is no expense for securing the foundation in connection with this new tower. It is intended to mount it on a pair of pontoons, from each end of which a heavy weight is sunk to the bottom of the sea, with connection by cable to a winding drum on the pontoon. The main structure is built upon the pontoons, which are connected by steel girders and afford a rigid support to the arches on which the tower rests. When a storm approaches the cables are wound up on the drum until the pontoons are drawn beneath the surface of the ocean sufficiently to afford little or no resistance to the force of the waves.

IN THE HOTEL.

First Guest—An elevator boy reminds me of a stock promoter.

Second Guest—How so?

First Guest—He lets you in on the ground flour, and pretty soon you're up in the air.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Chicago News.

Most people who grant a favor expect two in return.

Every dog has his day—and wise is the dog that knows when he's having it.

Many a bachelor has made a number of women happy by not marrying them.

When a married couple get a divorce it is up to each to congratulate the other.

If a man loves a girl more than tongue can tell he should show her his pocketbook.

Handsome is as handsome does—and the handsome girl usually does as she pleases.

The men who never make mistakes are not the ones who fill the responsible positions.

A girl doesn't mind her rival being exasperatingly clever if she is also consolingly ugly.

Thirteen is never considered unlucky by the man who gets that number for the price of a dozen.

It makes some men feel painfully honest when their neighbors acquire fortunes by dishonest methods.

The self-made man is usually so busy boasting of his handiwork after it reaches a certain stage that he has no time to finish the job.

THE FARMSTEAD.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

Keeping Horses Up to Mark.

Editor Farmstead: In reply to the query how to keep horses up to mark, my experience is it is as much in handling as in feeding. In heavy plowing or draying and in hauling heavy loads, stop the team often, say for a minute or so; always unharness your team at noon. This is the way I handle them and I feed my team from one to three quarts three times a day, and a teaspoonful of salt each night in their feed; at least two good bran mashes a week, instead of grain. When I give my horses an uncommonly big day's work, I give them each a good bran mash in place of grain. My horses always look well and always feel well. I always have my corn and oats ground.—F. D., Mich.

Editor Farmstead:—In the Weekly Blade of September 25, I see an inquiry from C., Aldine, Ind., asking how to keep horses up to mark. As an answer will say he should water his horses every morning before feeding them. Then at noon water and feed them either wild or tame hay. Let them eat hay for fully one-half hour; then feed a good feed of either corn or oats and repeat the same at evening. Be careful to water every morning at the same hour. I have no trouble with my horses. They work very hard and they are sound and fat all the year. Yours respectfully, A Subscriber, E. R. B., Lamens, Iowa.

Record-Breakers.

Editor Farmstead: Answering T. B.'s challenge to beat the record of his sow, I will say that a few years since J. W. owned a sow which gave birth to one brood of pigs which numbered twenty-five and every one lived. He gave away eleven of them and the sow raised the fourteen remaining, all making good hogs.

Along this same line is the record of a Delaine ewe belonging to B. D., which gave birth at one time to five lambs. Only one of these lived.—G. C. L., Levering, O.

Dehorning Calves.

Editor Farmstead:—Please state in The Blade how to prevent the horns from growing on young calves. I have heard it said to use caustic. Please give name of the caustic to be used and how to use it and at what age the calf should be. Is it necessary to pare off the end of the horn? Will it cause them to get sick?—G. B., Dunbridge, O.

We think it is nitrate of silver, sometimes called "lunar caustic," which is used to prevent the horns growing. It is moistened and rubbed on the button before the horns begin to show through. Its success depends upon its being used early enough. For older calves, we reprint the following from the American Agriculturist:

"I have sawed off over two thousand horns from calves three months old and unward. When a rim of hair is taken off close around the horn it will never start. When dehorned, young cows will have a prettier head, more like a natural muley, and they will not mind it like an older animal. The proper time to dehorn calves is in the fall."

Wolf Teeth.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell C. H. F., of Burns, that I have known horses to become totally blind from wolf teeth. I advise him to try strained honey.—F. D., Mich.

A Word of Caution.

Editor Farmstead:—As it is nearly time to stable cattle I wish to give my fellow readers a bit of advice. Keep close watch of the brush of the cattle's tails, and do not let it become rolled and twisted. It will cause them to run down and become very poor. The outside hairs may hang very straight, but the inside ones will twist very tight over the end of the dock. Take strong soap suds and wash and comb them until they become straight.—F. D., Mich.

To Get Rid of Moles.

Editor Farmstead—I have read The Blade with interest for some time. Among other valuable things I have read of the treatment of moles in gardens and fields. Let me give my remedy: Take of sulphur and gunpowder equal parts, say half a teacupful of each: mix together with water into a thin paste; spread on sheets of paper, roll up into cartridges about the size of a cigar; place in the sun (not on the stove) till dry. Open the mole run, place a cartridge in the hole, set it on fire, and cover with a board to keep in the smoke. It will kill all within rods. Do this at various places, and the moles will all die.—Reader, Rankin, Ill.

Cow Casting Withers.

Editor Farmstead:—I see in The Blade of September 18, a query from "W. S. M." New Vineyard, Me., asking a remedy for a cow casting withers. I will give a remedy that we got from a practicing horse doctor. For a wash, take subsulphate of iron 1 ounce, and 5 parts water; then give 20 drops of ergot. It does not say how often, but I should think one or two times a day would be all right, until cured.—M. B. W., Bottineau, N. D.

St. Vitus' Dance in Pigs.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell J. N., Primrose, O., in Blade of August 14, that his hogs have cholera, sometimes called St. Vitus' dance. The best remedy is sulphur and condition powders.—M. B., Bottineau, N. D.

Lice on Pigs.

Editor Farmstead:—F. D., Red Bird, Neb.: Your pigs have lice; take an old sack, dip in coal oil and hang where the pigs have to pass back and forth under it, and they will soon get rid of them.—B. B., Bottineau, N. D.

Not Ginseng.

G. M., Montague, Mich.:—The plant you send does not appear to be ginseng. The root of ginseng has no woody structure; it is like a sweet potato in structure, though not that shape, of course.

C. A., Merrifield, Minn.: The plant you send is not ginseng, but we are unable to say what it is.

Ginseng Seed.

Editor Farmstead:—Please tell me where I can find sale for ginseng seed.—J. R., Indiana.

You should advertise it for sale in some newspaper which circulates among farmers—The Blade, for instance.

What Ailed the Chickens?

Editor Farmstead:—I had forty hens and chicks. Twenty-five were taken sick and died in less than 24 hours, dropping dead anywhere in the yard, from the roost, or wherever they happened to be. Some were sick only a short time. They would act well and all right, but in ten minutes they were dead. Others drooped their heads, and were stupid for a few hours—young and old alike. Green water ran from their mouths before death and after. I cut some open and they looked a greenish yellow on the intestines and gizzard. I gave oil to some and what passed off looked like Paris green. Only one got well of the sick ones, and that one had a big dose of oil. I had fed some green oats from the field, but they had other feed as well. Perhaps they had oats four or five days. As the horses would eat they picked up some. Would that cause them to die? I think some one has given them poison, and would like to hear from some of the readers as to how they think poison would act on fowls.

Also, I would like to know what is the most hardy fowl to keep. Poultry don't seem to do well here in the mountains. It seems to me there are kinds that would, if one knew what kind to get. I had the Brown Leghorn and Light Brahma. The other fifteen are well and seem all right, though they all ran together.—E. V. B., Colorado.

Warts on Colt's Nose.

Editor Farmstead:—We have a yearling colt that has warts all over the end of her nose, also in her mouth and nostrils. Will someone tell us how to remove them safely? We might remove the outside ones with some acids, but would not dare to use any poisonous remedy inside of her mouth or nostrils unless we know just how to use it safely.—E. J. V., Marshlands, Pa.

To Keep Cider.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some cidermaker tell me what will set cider when it gets just as a person wants it—that is, what will keep it from getting any more sour?—W. F. M., Derby, Ind.

What Ails the Horse?

Editor Farmstead:—I have been a reader of your paper for many years, and have often got valuable information when I came to you for it. Now, I come again, hoping to find out what to do for a valuable horse that has spells every two or three weeks. When we quit working and take him into the stable, he appears to be sore and stiff, minces at his feed, gets his breath hard, shivers, and remains this way for two or three days, then gets better.—J. W. R., Fairmont, W. Va.

A Fruit Inquiry.

Editor Farmstead:—Will someone please inform me through The Blade at just what season of the year do fruit trees actually set for fruit, such as apples, pears, peaches and plums?—H. C. B., Leslie, Mich.

Caterpillars on Walnut Tree.

Editor Farmstead: I have a large walnut tree in my yard and wish to ask if any one can give advice in regard to getting rid of caterpillars, which have been for four or five years working in or on it. They eat off the leaves. When small they are a white fuzzy worm; as they grow they get to be brown, about one and one-half to two inches long. Last spring I put cotton around the body, but they are worse this summer than ever before. Would spraying in the spring do any good? I would be sorry to have the tree killed. Any information would be gladly received.—Subscriber, Mechlenburg, N. Y.

What Is a Proper Food?

Editor Farmstead: Will some reader of The Blade who has experimented and obtained the results desired please inform a reader the "kind of food" colts (two or three years old) require to keep them in good thriving condition? Food, of course, is desired that will develop both "bone and muscle," or food that contains "bone and muscle" making elements and does not produce a great amount of fat. Also the quantity necessary for a feed, of both grain and rough feed.—W. C. F., Cameron, O.

Celery Culture.

Editor Farmstead: I was much interested in the article on celery, by J. S. G., of Fort Wayne, Ind. I should like to have some further information from that gentleman through the Farmstead. When you put the boards up, do you throw the dirt against the boards, or do you put it next the celery? Some of our neighbors say the earth goes next the plants, but I did not understand it that way. Do you allow the celery to remain out all winter, when you bank it? At what time should it be fixed to blanch?

Please tell us in what month you sow your seed and when transplanting, do you make a trench to put the plants in? If so, how deep ought it to be? Our soil is a rich, black, loamy, sandy soil.

We planted the Giant Pascal this year, as it was said to be the best for this climate. Our celery froze last winter, and we are very anxious to know how to protect it.

All that you can tell us about celery and how to grow and when to sow seeds and transplant, and how to protect it, will be thankfully received.—H. B. W., Levierville, Tenn.

What Ails This Dog?

Editor Farmstead: Will some reader of The Blade kindly tell me what ails my dog and what will cure it? I am the owner of a very valuable dog, and on its back very near to the tail there seems to be an intolerable itching. It will almost get frantic and if it cannot get to it at once will yelp and get very nervous. He will keep walking around by spells and keep looking at his back and yet he seems to have a comparatively good appetite and does not really seem sick. As yet I can see nothing on his back, but it is somewhat swollen. He is very fearful some one will touch it or a fly will alight on it.—W. J., Altoona, Pa.

Poll Evil.

Editor Farmstead: Will some one give me a remedy for poll evil through your columns?—M. A. C., Ohio.

Ruptured Colt.

Editor Farmstead: I have a colt about a month old that has a small rupture started. The place is about one inch across. Will some one give me a remedy through The Blade? Would be glad to hear from some one with experience.—Subscriber, Greensburg, Ind.

Warts on Animals.

Editor Farmstead: Tell C. E. R., of Missouri, to take a fine horse-hair, or a rubber string, and tie around the warts close to the skin, and the wart will gradually be cut off.—J. C. B., Coalsburg, Ill.

Lump on Colt's Shoulder.

Editor Farmstead: I have a colt which I worked in plowing and a lump raised on the shoulder. It is very hard. Can some one tell what will remove it?—J. C. B., Coalsburg, Ill.

TIMBER TESTS.

Government Will Institute a Series of Them With Native Woods.

The scope of work of the Bureau of Forestry has been considerably broadened by the recent creation of the Division of Forest Products, of which Frederick E. Olmstead has been appointed chief.

A series of strength tests of timbers will be made in collaboration with the Bureau of Chemistry. Western timbers of whose strength no exact knowledge has ever been obtained, will receive special attention. The Bureau of Forestry has bought a Riehle testing machine, powerful enough to try the cross-breaking strength of a tough beam 12 by 12 inches, 16 feet long. The machine's capacity is 200,000 pounds, and it is fitted with an autographic and automatic attachment. Tests are now being made of timbers of the size used in heavy construction work. At present, the timber used is bought in the market. Later, tests will be made of timber sawed from trees selected from the forest, in order to establish, if possible, the effect of different localities and conditions of growth on the quality and strength of the wood.

Besides the cross-breaking tests, timbers will be submitted to tests to learn their resistance to shear along the grain, and their compression strength parallel to the grain and at right angles to the grain. These tests will also determine the relation between the strength of the wood and the amount of moisture in contains. The timber will be carefully described and photographed, and a record will be kept of characteristic defects of all species tested.

Stations will be established on the Pacific coast for timber tests, and use will be made of the Riehle testing machine of 150,000 pounds capacity that was installed this summer at the Yale Forest school.

FOREST FIRES.

Lives Lost and Millions in Property Destroyed Every Year.

The reports of recent forest fires in Washington, Oregon, Wyoming and Colorado, in which many lives were lost, will add to the interest in a special study of the subject which has engaged the Bureau of Forestry for several years. The results of this study, in the form of a bulletin entitled "Forest Fires," by Alfred Gaskill, will be published soon. By impresing the public with some idea of the peril it suffers from forest fires, and the enormous damage they do, the Bureau hopes to induce more effective legislation in suppressing them.

Investigation has shown that, in an average year, 60 human lives are lost in forest fires, $25,000,000 worth of real property is destroyed, 10,274,089 acres of forest growth worth, at the lowest estimate, $75,000,000, is killed. A special canvass of the country by the department of agriculture in 1891 discovered 12,000,000 acres of timber land destroyed by fire.

These figures are mere estimates, which fall far short of showing in full the damage done. No account at all is taken of the loss to the country due to the impoverishment of the soil by fire, to the ruin of water courses, and the drying up of springs. Even the amount of timber burned is very imperfectly calculated, and the actual quantity destroyed is far in excess of that accounted for. Forest fires in this country have grown so common that only those are reported that are of such magnitude as to threaten large communities. The lumbering industry in remote sections of the country may be ruined and people forced to fleet for their lives without a mention of the disaster beyond the places near where it occurred.

The fires that burnt this year in Washington and Oregon were uncommon only in the number of lives lost. The burning of logging and mining camps and farm buildings, the loss to the country in the destruction of timber and young tree growth, is of yearly occurrence. Every fall, not only in Washington, but up and down the Pacific coast and all over the Rocky Mountain country fires burn great holes in the forests and destroy the national wealth. The air of the mountains over hundreds of miles is pungent with the smoke of conflagration, and navigation on Puget Sound has often been impeded by smoke. The following comment by Dr. Henry Gannett, of the United States geological survey, should convey a fair idea of the damage done in the state of Washington: "In less than a generation two-fifths of the standing timber has been destroyed in one of the richest timber regions on the continent, and of the destruction more than half has been caused by fire. Assuming that the timber would, if standing, have the value of 75 cents per thousand feet, not less than $30,000,000 worth has gone up in smoke, a dead loss to the people of the state."

HEBRIDEAN JUSTICE.

When King Edward landed at Portree as we stated yesterday, the only person in sight was the local policeman, with whom his majesty entered into conversation. A correspondent, writing to us about the peculiar methods of these guardians of Hebridean law and order says: "Some years ago it transpired that a constable who had a prisoner in custody waiting for the next steamboat to take him to the sheriff followed a singular plan. Knowing that his prisoner could not very well escape from the island by swimming, he was in the habit of letting the man free for a morning, with injunctions to fish for his subsistence and to collect enough wreckage to cook it. The penalty, should the culprit abuse his parole, was to lock him out for the night. This, in the stormy times of the year, was no slight threat, as the policeman well knew; and no liberty was taken with him by any prisoner in his charge.—London Daily News.

THE BEAUTY OF ALL WOMEN

Every woman who exists has some point of beauty, possibly lying dormant, which she can develop; it may be a cultivated intellect, an inspired soul, sweet nature, fine presence, lovely form or, beautiful face, and somewhere on this great round globe somebody has recognized that fact, or will. So it behooves all womankind to look well into themselves, and endeavor to improve the good points, to ameliorate the unfortunate ones, and forget entirely that they have any bad ones. There is nothing so far-reaching as self-forgetfulness, either where beauty exists or does not exist.

A famous statesman, on being asked what he considered the greatest type of beauty in women, replied: "The woman who is beautiful and does not know it, and the homely woman who, by her intelligence and graceful bearing, makes you forget it." Life is too short to be constantly regretting the lack of some form or type of form or face we do not possess. The sighing for gray eyes when we have blue, and longing for black tresses when ours are golden, will only bring wrinkles and discontent, thereby making others unhappy. But there are ways and means provided both by nature, exercise and discipline whereby we can wonderfully improve, eradicate and change many of the unhappy conditions of life.—The Pilgrim.

Parricide Extraordinary.

Quite extraordinary is the parricide which is now reported from Algiers. Not very far from that town dwelt an old man, upward of 112 years of age, with three of his sons, the oldest of whom is 75, while the youngest was to him, as a juvenile of 45 springs. The three sons felt aggrieved because their father had not gone over to the majority and left his property to them. He was, however, still hale and hearty, so they frequently exhorted him to divide his estate among them, a cool proposal which he naturally enough stoutly declined to entertain. A few evenings ago, as the venerable patriarch was returning homeward with a mule laden with dates, the eldest son went out to meet him, and after confronting him with an ultimatum which he rejected with contempt, pulled out a pistol and shot him through the heart. The murderer and his brother then took to flight, but they were captured after a hot chase, and they would inevitably have been lynched if the gendarmes had not strained every nerve to protect them.—London Telegraph.

Quick Thought.

"Your friend, Mrs. Brownell, is divorced."

"Darn it! That means another wedding present."—New Yorker.

I Will Cure You of Rheumatism

Else No Money Is Wanted.

After 2,000 experiments, I have learned how to cure Rheumatism. Not to turn bony joints into flesh again; that is impossible. But I can cure the disease always, at any stage, and forever.

I ask for no money. Simply write me a postal and I will send you an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month and if it succeeds, the cost is only $5.50. If it fails, I will pay your druggist myself.

I have no samples, because any medicine that can affect Rheumatism quickly must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs and it is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and I take the risk. I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 39 out of 40 who get those six bottles pay gladly. I have learned that people in general are honest with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fail I don't expect a penny from you.

Simply write me a postal card or letter. I will send you my book about Rheumatism, and an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, as it won't harm you anyway. If it fails, it is free, and I leave the decision with you. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 528, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

CURES ANY DISEASE

A New and Wonderfully Successful Method of Curing All Chronic and Lingering Affl

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Wireless Telegraphy.

"Is Marconi the inventor of the wireless system of telegraphy? If not, please give us its history."—J. C. M., Rome, N. Y.

Wireless telegraphy is not a new invention. Prof. Marconi has discovered nothing, nor has he originated anything except a few details of apparatus. He deserves credit, however, for having perfected a system that has been found to excel others in commercial practicability, and which has been successfully operated over much larger distances than any other device has covered. But the idea of space telegraphy was suggested even before the possibility of transmission by wire was discovered. In 1838 Prof. Henry transmitted signals from one room to another, over a distance of eighteen feet, using a coil of wire with a transmitter in one room and another coil with a receiver in the other. In December, 1842, S. F. B. Morse, inventor of the electric telegraph, succeeded in sending a message without wires across the Potomac at Washington, and in the following year a similar message was sent across the Susquehanna at Havre de Grace, a distance of a mile. In 1865 Prof. Henry succeeded in transmitting without wire much farther than 18 feet, and in 1877 Elisha Gray, by using similar apparatus, accomplished a like result. In following years scientists, both in this country and in Europe, have experimented with the idea, and much knowledge has been gained concerning the movement of electric waves.

There are now six distinct methods known by which messages may be sent between stations without metallic connections. These are: 1. By induction. In which the current raised to a high degree of intensity is enabled to leap, as it were, from one wire to another. In Edison's plan of telegraphing from moving trains, the current is transmitted by induction. 2. By conduction, in which the earth is employed as the conductor of the message. 3. Mr. Tesla's invention, which utilizes the earth, supplementing the apparatus producing the current with a conductor running up a pole for a short distance and terminating in a flat metal plate. 4. Another method which has been used in Europe and is called the ultra-violet ray method. By it the ultra-violet rays sent out from an electric arc light at the sending station constitute the medium whereby at the receiving station sparks are set free, restoring the current in an interrupted circuit. 5. Still another method employs either the visible light rays emitted from a searchlight or their accompanying invisible heat rays, it being still uncertain which ray is actually the medium of communication. This method is the basis of Prof. Bell's photophone and the radiophone of Prof. Hayes. 6. Finally, there is the Hertz wave method, which is the one successfully operated by Marconi.

In 1888, Dr. Hertz, of Carlsbad, Germany, discovered that when an impulsive charge is passing through a conductor, ether waves are radiated in all directions in the space surrounding the conductor, and that these waves are in all respects similar to those of light, except that they are much longer. These waves move with the same velocity as those of light, and have the same power of reflection and refraction, etc., as are possessed by waves of light. In the Marconi method of wireless telegraphy, by means of a Ruhmkorff induction coil, a stream of sparks is produced at a gap in an electric circuit, where these Hertzian waves are emitted in all directions across the gap. By means of one of the sensitive devices known to electricians, these waves can be picked up, even at long distances from the transmitter. Marconi made the essential points of his method known in 1897, but it was not until March 29, 1899, that the success in sending messages across the English channel, a distance of 22 miles, called the attention of the world to the possibilities of wireless telegraphy. It is hardly safe to prophesy what may or may not be done by means of wireless telegraphy, such unlooked-for wonders have already been accomplished through it. It may, however, be doubted whether this method will ever be as extensively used as the wire system, since so much more skill and scientific knowledge are required for its operation.

The Roman Triumvirate.

"Please tell me what the great Roman Trimuvirate was, who composed it and how it was finally dissolved, and what became of each of its members?"—P. J. C, Gatchel, Ind.

The wording of your question shows that you need to read the history of Rome carefully. There were recognized, in the government of Rome, a number of boards of three members, which were of course triumvirates—for that word means an office filled by three men at the same time. The most important of these was the board for the regulation of public affairs, called the "triumvirate reipulicæ constituendæ."

But, from your question, we suppose you have met, in your reading, an allusion to the times when the supreme power in Rome was in the hands of three men, whether legally vested therein, or otherwise. The first of these was a combination among Caesar, Pompey and Crassus, B. C. This is often called the "first triumvirate," but these men were never legally invested with office under that title. The history of this coalition is too long and too complex for the space of the Question Bureau.

The so-called second triumvirate was that of Octavius Caesar, Antony and Lepidus, in B. C. 43. Antony fell in love with Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, deserting his wife, who was the sister of Octavius. The Romans were enraged at him, sent a fleet and army against him, and he was defeated in a naval battle at Actium, B. C. 31. A few months later, Octavius completely defeated him on land in Egypt which led to his committing suicide in the presence of Cleopatra.

Names of Masts.

"I noté that a seven-masted schooner was launched some time ago. What names are given to the four extra masts?"—G. W. M., Detroit, Mich.

The vessel referred to is the largest sailing vessel afloat. When ships were provided with a maximum of three "sticks," called the fore, main and mizzen, these terms were familiar to all. But when others were stepped new titles had to be devised for them. First came the "spanker," next the "jigger," next the "driver," and the seventh mast on this latest craft is called the "pusher." These titles smack suggestively of some of the names bestowed on golf clubs. Just what further coinage will follow as further amplification of the schooner's rigging must be left to the imagination.

Wm. A. Seward.

"Please give a sketch of the life of Wm. H. Seward. Also give the names of his wife and children."—B. E. H., Livingstonville, N. Y.

William Henry Seward was born in Orange county, New York, in 1801, died in Auburn, N. Y., in 1872. His father descended from a Welsh emigrant to Connecticut, was both a doctor and a merchant, while his mother was of Irish extraction. Young Seward graduated at Union college, studied law, and settled down to practice in Auburn, in 1823. The next year he married Frances Adaline, daughter of Judge Elijah Miller. Seward soon won a leader's place at the bar through his industry and power of logical presentation. He began his political career as a supporter of John Quincy Adams for president in 1824. When Jackson was nominated for the presidency in 1828, he withdrew from that party, and joined the anti-Masonic party, which elected him in 1830 to the state senate. There he labored in behalf of the common school system, and of railroad and canal construction. In 1833 he traveled through Europe. The anti-Masonic party having died he joined the new Whig party, and was elected governor by it in 1838, being re-elected in 1840. In 1843, at the close of his term, he resumed his law practice. In 1849 he was chosen United States senator. His proposal while governor to allow negroes to vote, and many of his public utterances made him the foremost Whig in opposition to slavery. He opposed the compromise of 1850. He was re-elected to the senate in 1855, supported Fremont, the first Republican candidate for President, in 1856, and traveled in Europe and the east in 1859. In 1860 he was the most conspicuous candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination, but Lincoln received it. The latter appointed him secretary of state, where he rendered high service to the country during the civil war. In the spring of 1865 he was thrown from his carriage and his arm and jaw were fractured. While confined to his room with these injuries he was severely wounded on the same night that Lincoln was assassinated, by one of the conspirators. His recovery was very slow. In 1867 he concluded the treaty with Russia by which we obtained Alaska. He sustained the reconstruction policy of President Johnson, opposed the latter's impeachment, and supported the election of Grant to the Presidency. After his eight years as secretary of state had ended, he traveled through the United States and Mexico, and later made a tour of the world, returning in 1871, only a year before his death.

MISS VIRGINIA GRANES

Graduate Nurse, and President of Nurses' Association of Watertown, N.Y.,

Tells How Much Doctors Use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Has Yet To Hear of Its Failure To Cure.

It is not infrequent that information comes to our attention proving that the medical profession in general prescribe large quantities of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** in their private practise.

It is a fact beyond dispute that nowhere is to be found a remedy so universally successful in curing female ills, and the broad-minded physician of to-day is quick to recognize his duty to his patient, and does not hesitate to prescribe the best medicine he can find,—the medicine that is surest and quickest to bring relief to his patient; for this very reason thousands of the very best physicians are prescribing in their treatment of female ills **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** while not in the original bottles perhaps, but in plain prescription bottles with their own or druggists' name.

It is our pleasure and our privilege to publish a letter from a graduate nurse whose reputation and prominence in her profession lends much weight to her opinions, and whose testimony goes to prove our statements in regard to the high esteem in which **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** is held by our leading physicians and trained nurses.

MISS VIRGINIA GRANES.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Twelve years continuous service at the sick beds in some of our prominent hospitals, as well as at private homes, has given me varied experiences with the diseases of women. I have nursed some most distressing cases of inflammation and ulceration of the ovaries and womb. I have known that doctors used **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** when everything else failed with their patients. I have advised my patients and friends to use it, and have yet to hear of its first failure to cure.

"Four years ago I had falling of the womb from straining in lifting a heavy patient, and knowing of the value of your Compound I began to use it at once, and in six weeks I was well once more, and have had no trouble since. I am most pleased to have had an opportunity to say a few words in praise of your Vegetable Compound, and shall take every occasion to recommend it."—MISS VIRGINIA GRANES, 444 So. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal. [Present address.]

Be it, therefore, believed by all women who are ill that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the medicine they should take. It has stood the test of time, and it has hundreds of thousands of cures to its credit. It should, therefore, be considered unwise to experiment further.

Mrs. Pinkham, whose address is Lynn, Mass., will answer cheerfully and without cost all letters addressed to her by sick women.

$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, $5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letter is not genuine, or was published before obtaining the writer's special permission. **Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.**

"Ripper" Legislation.

"Will you please explain what is meant by the term "ripperism?"—F. P. S., Fowlerville, Mich.

The phrase is very simple. In some state—Ohio for instance—the practice has been, when the city government was in the hands of the political party opposed to that which had a majority in the state legislature, that the latter would pass a law giving that city a new form of government. This would involve turning out all the men in office in the city, and replacing them by new men, sometimes elected, sometimes appointed. As this sort of legislation would "rip up" the existing city government, it came to be termed, in slang, "ripper" legislation.

Here in Ohio, the recent decisions of the state supreme court were to the effect that no law affecting cities is constitutional, unless it applies equally to all the cities of the state. This has overthrown the present governments of most of the cities, and the present extra session of the legislature is called to pass a law for the government of cities which will take the place of all the unconstitutional "ripper" legislation of the past fifty years.

Rising and Setting.

Why is it that the moon and sun seem to travel faster at rising and setting than at any other time of the day, and why is it that the moon looks so much larger when it is rising than any other time?—S. W. H., Chesaning, Mich.

If you will turn to your file of The Blade and find the issue of May 15 last, you will find, in the Question Bureau, a long answer to this question, with a double-column diagram, showing all the phases of the moon, with a full explanation, which, of course, includes a complete answer to your question. We can not reprint it. Space is too valuable.

Washington Monument.

"I am going to Washington to the G. A. R. national encampment, and expect to see the Washington monument, and I should like to know its measurements and its history."—M. M. G., Lincoln, Neb.

Soon after the death of Washington congress resolved "that a marble monument be erected at the city of Washington to commemorate the great events of the military and political life of George Washington." The resolution slumbered for 78 years, and finally, in September, 1833, a number of patriotic citizens organized the Washington National Monument society. Subscriptions were asked for from the country at large, and after $87,000 had been contributed the work of construction began, in 1847.

Robert Mills, of South Carolina, executed the design. According to his plan it was to be 600 feet high, 55 feet square at the base, 30 feet square at the top." The monument as it stands is a pure obelisk, the final 55 feet being pyramidal-shaped. The extreme point is a solid block of aluminum nine inches in height, four and one-half inches at the base, weighing six ounces, and the present extra session of the legislature is called to pass a law for the government of cities which will take the place of all the unconstitutional "ripper" legislation of the past fifty years.

The foundation of the monument, carried down but eight feet below the surface, was built up of irregular blocks of gneiss set in lime to a height of 25 feet. On this insecure foundation the corner stone of the immense shaft was laid on July 4, 1848. The building of the monument was pushed forward rapidly until the funds of the society were exhausted, in 1855. At this time the monument had reached a height of 152 feet above the foundation. Congress was apealed to in vain, and as all efforts to secure further contributions were unavailing, the work stopped.

Nothing more was done until 1878, when congress, spurred on by the spirit of improvement, authorized the expenditure of $36,000 in giving greater stability to the foundation. To increase its strength the base was underpinned with concrete masonry. Work on the diminished shaft was begun on August 7, 1880, and on the 6th of December, 1884, the huge capstone, weighing 3,300 pounds, was placed in position. The monument was dedicated on Washington's birthday, 1885. The total cost was $1,200,000, of which amount $300,000 was raised by contributions from the people.

Visitors may ascend the monument by a stairway of 900 steps, a climb which requires 20 minutes for its accomplishment, or by the elevator, which will carry them to the top in seven minutes. At the top is a small chamber with eight windows, under the roofstones, 517 feet above the city.

Set in the rubble masonry of the lower interior walls of the monument are a number of memorial stones contributed by various foreign and domestic states, corporations and societies. Each stone is inscribed with the name of the donor and the date when given.

The Washington monument is the highest artificial elevation in the world.

The Two Dollars.

"Please state which has the most silver in it, a United States dollar or a Mexican dollar?"—H. M., Livingston, Ariz.

The Mexican dollar has the more silver in it. It weighs 417 and 15-16th grains Troy; its fineness is 903 and 7-8th in the thousand; therefore it contains, of pure silver, 377¼ grains Troy. The United States silver dollar weighs 416 grains Troy, its fineness is 900 in the thousand; therefore it contain 374 and 4-10th grains Troy of pure silver.

Now, please, don't ask us the old, outworn question why the Mexican dollar passes for less than half the buying power of the American silver dollar. It is because the dollar, by our law, is defined to mean 25.8 grains of "standard gold," and "Standard gold" is nine-tenths pure gold, and one-tenth alloy; therefore the United States dollar has the same value as the market price of 22.22 grains of pure gold. Our silver dollar is not worth that, but by a proper exchange through the treasury it can get paper money, exchangeable for gold, dollar for dollar, and that paper money can be exchanged for gold. Hence, for all practical purposes, the silver dollar, which is twice worth, as far as only some 45 cents, can be "redeemed" in gold. Hence it passes for its face value instead of the bullion value. The Mexican dollar has no gold behind it, as has our silver dollar. Hence the Mexican dollar passes for only its bullion value, which is less than half as much as our dollar.

The Anglo-Saxons.

"Will you oblige me with an outline of the Saxon race for the last 500 years? Note the different occasions (or deeds), which has given them prestige or marked their advancement for two hundred years, wresting Magna Charta from King John."—P. R., Guthrie, Okla.

The term Saxon was first used by the geographer, Ptolemy, to indicate a branch of the German people. It is still the chief race in the northwestern lowlands of Germany, especially in the region of the Middle and lower Elbe, and between the Vaser and the Rhine. The Saxons were formidable foes to the Romans, but their exploits were chiefly at sea, and a specific Roman fleet was sent against them. Other tribes joined the Saxons, and they finally gave their name to powerful league embracing all the tribes from Denmark to Bohemia, and embracing all of modern France.

In the fifth and sixth centuries, the Angles, a tribe of Denmark, and the Saxons, invaded Britain, after its abandonment by the Romans. They first acted with the British against the Picts and Scots, but afterward they subdued the British and overspread England, establishing themselves as the permanent inhabitants, while the aboriginal races gradually disappeared. From the time of Egbert, about A. D. 827, the different kingdoms of the Anglo-Saxons were united in one kingdom, called Anglo-land, or England; and from then English history begins, and Anglo-Saxon history ends. So there can be no answer to your question as to an outline of the Saxons for the past 500 years. In the Bureau for August 28 you will find a long answer on King John and Magna Charta, which you will find interesting.

Stradivarius Violins.

"Please tell me something about the number of violins actually made by Antonius Stradivarius."—A. C., South Bend, Ind.

Antonio, or Antonius, Stradivarius, the famous Italian violin maker, died at the advanced age of 93 years, and continued his work until the close of his long life. It is believed that the number of instruments actually made between 1666 and 1737 was 1,116, of which 540 violins, 12 violas and 50 violencellos are known today, while there are traces of over 100 more. Stradivari's prices were £10 for a violin, and £25 to £35 for a violoncello. The highest price quoted for a Strad was paid for the "Messie," which some time ago brought £2,000, or about $10,000.

Not in the Bible.

"I have been a Bible reader for several years, and here is something claimed to be in the Bible that I cannot find. Will you be so kind as to tell me where it is: The Bible says: "There is a beast whereby man can associate himself with and produce offspring."—L. W. H., Brown's X Roads, Ky.

There is no such text in either the Old or the New Testament, nor in the Apocrypha. The whole thing is a miserable lie, got up by partisan scoundrels for their own base ends. We will send the Weekly Blade for one year free to any one who can point out any such passage in the Bible.

The Apostles.

"Did the apostles first visit and teach their new doctrine to a heathen people? Were this people believers in endless woe before the doctrine of Christ was given them? Do any reliable facts exist to make it reasonably certain that the doctrine of endless woe is of heathen origin?"—U. C., Craig, Mo.

First of all, after the death of Jesus, the mother-church grew up under the apostles. See Acts iii to viii. Their first mission out of Jerusalem was at Samaria. See Acts viii, 5 to 25, inclusive. This ends the first period of apostolic agency, during which its center was at Jerusalem, and St. Peter the most prominent figure. The center of activity under the second period was in Antioch, in Asia Minor, where a church was built up, from both Jews nad Gentiles; and St. Paul was the central figure of this and the third period. During the latter period, St. Paul is almost the exclusive actor, and the original twelve disappear from the sacred narrative; and of their missionary work, if any, there is no scriptural record.

From the time that Paul began his labors at Antioch, the work of extending Christianity was among those who were not Jews. As to the belief of these concerning the future state, it was varied. Each race had its own beliefs. There grew up a powerful group of churches in Egypt, with their center at Alexandria, where it is believed St. Mark labored. The Egyptians believed in the destruction of the wicked, but in eternal life for the good and pure. The Greeks—and there were many Greek Christians—believed in a future life, but it was not one of punishment, nor yet of rewards. Many ancient peoples believed in punishment for the wicked after death, but we can not attempt to answer categorically your question.

Counterfeiters.

"Please tell where and to whom I can write to find out what reward Uncle Sam gives for the arrest and conviction of those counterfeiting silver coin? I notified the officers some time ago of some counterfeiters, and they were arrested and have been found guilty and sent to prison. If there is a reward, I would like to know to whom to apply."—H. C. S., Kansas.

We do not believe there is any reward offered in such cases. It is the duty of every honest, law-abiding citizen to give any information he may obtain as to the commission of crimes. However, you can write to "John Wilkie, Chief of the Secret Service, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C." There may have been a special reward offered in this particular case. Cut out this, and enclose it with your letter to Mr. Wilkie, stating that it came from The Toledo Blade.

United States Arsenals.

"Please tell me the names, where located and how many arsenals there are in the United States. Is there any foreign nation that surpasses us in this respect? Where is our largest one located?"—O. C. M., St. Joseph, Mo.

The Rock Island arsenal, at Rock Island, Ill., is the most completely equipped one in the United States. Most of the national arsenals are designed for construction and repairs, as well as supply. The national arsenals are:

	Established.
Allegheny, Pittsburg, Pa.	1814
Augusta, Ga.	1826
Benicia, Cal.	1851
Columbia, Tenn.	1838
Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa.	1816
Indianapolis, Ind.	1863
Kennebec, Augusta, Me.	1827
Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Va.	1833
New York, Governor's Island	1836
Rock Island, Ill.	1863
San Antonio, Texas	1855
Watervliet, West Troy, N. Y.	1814
Watertown, Mass.	1816

We know nothing of foreign arsenals.

Miscellaneous.

G. F. M., Farmington, Mo.: No.

G. R., Chapin, Mich.: We do not know.

M. P. B., Herbert, W. Va., See Question Bureau in Balde of May 29 and July 17 last. We cannot reprint.

W. P., Hamilton, Mo.: So far as we can find no such calculation has been made by the census bureau.

L. E. H., Auburn, Ky.: No history of musical organizations have ever been compiled, hence we cannot answer.

E. E. C., Waterville, O.: Yes, residents of the United States can go to Canada and there comply with the marriage laws of that country, but we do not know what their provisions are.

H. P. O., Bluffton, O.: We have never been able to find that the author's statement was true. It was said the character was founded in the life of William Wirt, but this is certainly not correct.

E. J. P., Walkerville, Mich.: Such things are matters of state law, and differ in different states. We do not know what the laws of Michigan say, but any lawyer or justice of the peace can tell you.

A. L. S., McEwen, Tenn.: We can find nothing that bears out the statement. Will not the speaker state where the record can be found? The demand for steel is greater than our mills can supply, and as we are importing steel to meet our own home demands, does not the assertion seem rather ridiculous?

J. P., Brandon, Miss.: The descendants of Japheth are supposed to have settled the coasts of the Mediterranean in Europe and Asia Minor; those of Ham, Egypt, Abyssinia and Phoenicia; those of Shem, Syria, Chaldea, Persia and Arabia. There is no sure Scriptural warrant for this, however.

M. H. W., Milledgeville, Ill.: We have no idea who uttered the statement you send, as you omitted to give his name. His statements are certainly unpatriotic and not in accord with the views of the Republican party, nor of a large number of Democrats. Still, he has a right to entertain them, and the right to utter them, for the right of free thought and free speech is sacred. Yet he is not a Republican, nor should the party honor him by official preferment.

A New Mount Vernon Joke.

The aptitude of the black man for ready replies is known almost the world over. If he cannot think of a correct answer, even approximately, he proceeds to say something to impress you with the fact that he knows what he is talking about. Not long ago one of the laborers or farm hands employed on the Mount Vernon estate was working close to the roadside and a visitor who had come to pay his tribute at the shrine of the Father of his Country came along. Seeing the colored laborer, he asked him playfully if he ever worked for George Washington. The laborer was well along in years, but still quick to answer.

"No, sah," he said, "but Ah dun used to wuk foh some of his fam'ly and Ah dun seen Mistah George often."

"You say you've seen him often," mele?" quized the visitor.

"Yes, sah, Ah have."

"Then you must have seen him when he took that famous hack at the cherry tree," the visitor persisted.

Uncle was stumped for once, but only for a moment. "Yes, sah," he answered, with a face that immediately brightened up. "Yes, sah, Ah sho' did. Ah dun dray that hack musself."—Washington Post.

HOW THE KAICHI BLEW UP

Japanese Officer Tells of Chinese Cruiser's Destruction.

A correspondent of the Shanghai Mercury, on board the Japanese warship Atago, gives further particulars of the destruction of the Chinese cruiser Kaichi at Nanking, on June 22. He says:

"We arrived with this ship on Sunday at Nanking and anchored two cables' length away and on the port quarter of the Kaichi, at 12:25 p. m. We had just given our ship her cable, and while I was looking at the Kaichi suddenly her port side blew out, then immediately the whole poop, main and mizzen mast were shattered; in fact, the whole of the after part of the vessel from the mainmast was blown to pieces. This was followed immediately by volumes of smoke and flames as high as the masthead and a terrific report followed. The concussion was great, and men, spars, deck, boats, cabin fittings, doors, furniture and effects were blown into the air several hundreds of feet, with numerous shells exploding on our beam and dangerously near some fishing boats. The Kaichi sank at once, even before some of the debris came down. We were enveloped in smoke and debris, so much so that the captain gave orders to the men to run to shelter.

"When the smoke cleared away a little there was nothing to be seen but a huge mass of floating wreckage, with only two men to be seen. One of the Atago's boats saved one of these men, a sailor, who was blown out of a port hole on the forward lower deck. The other man was a carpenter, whom I have not seen; a native lifeboat saved him. The United States man-of-war Helena was anchored about three-quarters of a mile off, and all her boats were immediately sent to assist, but there were no lives to save. A quantity of stuff fell on our deck, and among it was the log book of the unfortunate vessel. On the hulk Kuashing a portion of a man—the trunk—fell on the roof, and a number of pieces of human bodies were seen floating on the wreckage. All the glass lamps and some of the crockery were broken on board the Quashing. They felt it badly, as they were lying off the port beam of the cruiser.

"The first portion of the vessel that was blown out was a piece of the main deck with beam attached to some angle iron, weighing about three hundred pounds. This and a piece of iron plate were blown on shore some five hundred yards distant from the wreck. Another piece was reported to be found much further away. A quantity of glass was broken at the custom house, which was three-quarters of a mile away, and the shock was felt at the British consulate, over six miles off. Two sampans that were alongside the cruiser at the time were destroyed and the occupants killed. For three hours the ram and jib boom were showing out of water about twenty feet. She was anchored in twenty-two fathoms of water, so half of the vessel must have been completely blown away, and the forward half was standing on end perpendicularly till 3:30 p. m., when it tumbled over.

"The number of lives lost is estimated at about one hundred and forty to one hundred and fifty. The captain had just landed, and three officers were in Shanghai, leaving four officers on board. Some of the men were on shore on leave. Undoubtedly it was the magazine that blew up.

"Upon inquiry, I learn that she had four tons of gunpowder on board. The captain (Li), seeing us coming in when he landed, left word that his men were to return the salute of the Atago, so I surmise they were in the act of getting the necessary charges from the magazine for this purpose when, through some carelessness, perhaps, the explosion took place."

A ONE-SIDED CONTRACT.

Bilks—Yes; my wife and I have agreed that whenever I make a mistake I am to acknowledge the fault at once.

Jilks—But when she is in error, you will call her attention to the fact?

Bilks—Well, hardly. That would simply be another one for me to acknowledge.

A BANK STORY.

Once more fact has proved that the strongest stone walls cannot keep thieves out of a bank. The remarkable robbery in Paris brings to mind a strange page in the story of the Bank of England, the directors of which were once startled to receive an invitation to meet an unknown man in the strong room of the bank at midnight. "You think you is all safe hand you bank his seat, but I knows better. I bin hirside the bank, thee last 2 nite hand you nose nuffin about it. Not I am nott a theaf so hif yer will meett me in the great squar room, with all the monerys, at twelf 2 nite. He explain orl to you, let only thor 2 cum down, and say nuffin to nobody." The strong room was guarded the next night, in spite of a disposition to regard the letter as a hoax, by police, and—nothing happened.

The next phase of the mystery was more astonishing than ever. A heavy cheat of papers and securities taken from the strong room arrived at the bank, with a letter complaining to the directors that had gone to the police upon the writer, and that he had therefore not appeared as he promised; but to prove that he was neither a thief nor a fool he sent a chest of papers he had taken from the bank. Let a few gentlemen be alone in the room, and he would join them at midnight, said the writer, and to cut short a long and strange chapter of bank history, a man with a dark lantern burst into the strong room of the bank at midnight after calling from behind the stone walls for the directors to put out the lights. He was one of a strange class of men who gained a living by searching the sewers at night, and through an opening from a sewer he had found his way into the richest room in the world.—St. James' Gazette.

A Waste of Time.

"What do you hear from Hiram?" said Mrs. Sunup. "How's he doin' at college?"

"I ain't heard nothin' direct," was the reply, "but it came to me in a roundabout sort of way that he is sowin' a good deal of wild oats."

"What air ye goin' ter do?"

"Have 'im come home. I wrot 'im to-day that if he was so dead set on agriculture he might ez well stick to the farm."—Washington Times.

Deterioration

"That's a beautiful rainbow," remarked the drummer as he dragged a chair out in front of the Springtown hotel after a shower.

"Huh!" exclaimed the oldest inhabitant, with a contemptuous sneer, "yew kin call it bewtiful ef yew want ter, but I'm hyar tew tell yew 'taint nuthin' tew th' rainbows we had in th' summer uv '23."—Chicago News.

The Sunday School.

Sunday school lesson for October 19. The Fall of Jericho—Josh. vi:15-20. By Rev. J. H. Gilbert, D. D., secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

CONTEXT.—Having crossed the Jordan, Israel encamped on the plains of Gilgal, a short distance from the river. There a memorial of the passage was set up (Josh. iv:5, 6). Learning that a victorious people had entered their country, the Canaanites were alarmed, and preparations were begun for defense (Josh. v:1). Joshua did not immediately improve his advantages, but remained in camp to perform religious duties and learn the further will of Jehovah. The right of circumcision, the seal of the covenant, was renewed (Josh. v:2), that generation having grown up in the wilderness uncircumcised. The passover was kept, completing the fortieth year after the departure from Egypt. On the following day the manna ceased, and the people began to eat "the old corn of the land" (Josh. v:10, 11). Shortly after a remarkable supernatural manifestation disclosed the divine purpose and plan. While Joshua was near Jericho, probably reconnoitering, an angel in the form of a man with drawn sword appeared to him, announcing himself as captain of the Lord's host. This signified that a war of conquest was to be begun under God's leadership. Instructions were given for taking Jericho, which, anticipating attack, had closed its gates (Josh. vi:1).

MARCHING.—Israel was directed to compass the city, once each day for six days, and seven times on the seventh day. By some it is believed with good reason, that the mass of the people remained in camp, and that the men of war only marched, but others think that the entire congregation entered the procession (verse 20). The order of the march conformed to earlier directions (Numbers ii:2-31 and x:14-28). The camps of Judah and Reuben advanced first with three hundred thousand men. After them went the ark, preceded by seven priests bearing trumpets. The rearward (verse 9) comprised more than two hundred and sixty thousand men in the camps of Ephraim and Dan. This military display, with the ark of the divine presence, and the ministers of religion in the midst, served two important ends. It enabled the people of Jericho to see the number, character and disposition of the investing host, a spectacle which must have awakened mingled emotions of wonder and fear. It also exhibited to the Israelites the size and strength of the city which was destined to fall before them, causing them to realize more fully the divine interposition.

TRUMPETS.—The steady tramp of six hundred thousand fighting men around the walls of Jericho was relieved somewhat of its monotony by one peculiar feature. The seven priests advancing before the ark, blew with their trumpets, the sound of which, heard by the army, reverberated from the mountain sides. Before leaving Sinai God had appointed the trumpet for giving signals of different kinds (Numbers x:1-10). In this instance it made proclamation of war and summoned Jericho to surrender—a seven days' call to open the gates. Moreover, it was the designated mode of making formal request for divine help and an acknowledgment of distress and need. God had promised (Numbers x:9) that on hearing the trumpets' blast He would remember and save His people—in other words, that when by this method they invoked His aid it would be granted. Here, then, a prolonged waiting upon the Almighty, according to His own gracious appointment, a united seven days' prayer in the time of extremity. The reflex influence upon Israel must have been very salutary, testing and developing their faith. In later time Gideon employed trumpets and gained a signal victory (Judges vii:16).

DEVOTED.—Before the march began it was distinctly understood, for God had declared and Joshua had repeated, that on the last day the walls would be thrown down (verse 5), and allowing free entrance to the city. It was also announced that the captured city would belong to God. The people should receive nothing. They were straightly charged not to appropriate anything to themselves. The direction served an important end. As the conquest of the land was now beginning it was necessary to present a majestic, public, and at once the thought of gain-getting or of personal ease should seize upon the people they would be corrupt and perverted (Mark x:23). Nothing more surely or quickly turns the heart away from God than inordinate love of wealth (Psalm lxii:10). In establishing these people in Canaan God proposed to make them His servants desiring His glory above all else. Besides, as this was intended to be a religious community, the principle of sustaining the ordinances of religion must be provided. The sin of Achan and the reverse sustained at Ai demonstrates the earnest purpose of God in claiming Jericho for himself (Josh. vii:1).

SAVED.—Having reserved the city what will God do with it? This was made known in advance. There was one family in it which he ordered to be brought out and incorporated in Israel, the family of Rahab, who aided the spies (Josh. ii:1), and thereby displayed faith in God. (Heb. xi:31). The silver, the gold, and the vessels of brass and iron were ordered to be turned over to the treasury of the Lord, increasing by so much the facilities for religious worship. And so it appears that Jericho, belonging to the Canaanitish race had not lived wholly in vain. It had nurtured a single family which was accounted worthy to enter into covenant relations with God and share the fortunes of the chosen people, forming one of those inflowing streams which, at different times, came from the outside world (Ruth i:22). Beside this Jericho had done nothing for God save to gather up treasure. It is given to some people to prepare material conditions which advance the kingdom of heaven, from which they are excluded.

DESTROYED.—Rahab and her family and the treasure being saved, all else was doomed in advance to utter destruction. Every living thing, men, women, cattle—must be put to death (verse 21). This was in accordance with instructions delivered to Moses (Deut., vii:2). At this distance of time this wholesale slaughter may appear to some as unbecoming the character of the Almighty, especially as it constituted the beginning of a predetermined war of extermination. It must be remembered, however, that the age in which it occurred was one of blood; when great results could not be achieved by gentle measures. Moreover, the Canaanites were idolaters; they had long stood in the way of the world's progress. Their removal made place for another race, which, though then in a low moral condition, inherited promises, and was to be put under training for the world's benefit (Gen. xxii:18). And finally, in working out his vast designs, the God of the whole earth sets up and casts down, turns and overturns (Ezek. xxi:27), according to his pleasure. Who shall question the wisdom of his doing? In the end he will be vindicated before all intelligences (Rev. v:13).

SHOUTING.—During the march of the six days, and the six days of the seventh, the people were enjoined to be silent. No sound should be heard except that of the trumpets, announcing the city's overthrow, crying for divine assistance. God seemed to be saying, "Be still and know that I am God; I will be exalted among the heathen" (Psalm xlvi:10). But on the seventh day while the seventh round was being made, and then only when Joshua should give the word, the people should lift up one long united shout. At the fullness of the time, all the preliminaries having been adjusted, all the prescribed conditions having been met, the voice of the great commander would ring out full and clear, "Shout! for the Lord hath given you the city." It is evident that Orientals were usually going into battle employed this method of frightening their enemies, and our American Indians had the same practice. But this could not have been the main motive of the shout of Israel. It was rather an expression of their faith and joy in the hour of assured victory.

CAPTURE.—It is interesting to note that Israel obeyed these orders. There is no evidence that in all that vast host there was one who deviated from the prescribed mode of conduct. What a magnificent spectacle! What a marvel of discipline! Around the city's walls, with trumpet blasts of priests, they moved in mighty column, in unbroken stillness. Day after day passed, each returning to the camp, the people come with increasing expectancy. On the final day, once, twice—six times they marched. Then came the seventh round, and Joshua's voice was heard. A moment the halted. Louder, fiercer than ever blew the trumpets. Then rose from the hundreds of thousands of Israel the joyous, long-strained and exultant cry. The power of God came down. The massive walls swayed and fell flat to the ground. Each man drawing his sword, advanced straight before him. There was no impediment to the progress. Entering the streets, passing hastily on, the work of death was quick, remorseless, complete. The bodies of the inhabitants and of the beasts were strewn confusedly about. Jericho was blotted out of existence. Rahab only and her family lived.

CONCLUSION.—This section of sacred history has a two-fold value. It exhibits the method by which God executed His purposes with and for the people in the ancient times. He tested and trained them, holding them back by an order requiring obedience which extended through several days, that they might know their weakness and trust his power. By many minute enactments He brought them into complete subjection to His will. At the same time he intimidated their enemies (Josh., ix: 3-24), who thereafter felt that they were powerless in the presence of a people who could thus summon unseen forces. At the last God displayed his power in removing obstacles, doing for the army what they were not able to do, but leaving them to fight and complete the conquest. The passage is instructive for all ages. In these later times, when victories are won more by the truth, men may see in this narrative the principles in every campaign against the forces of evil. Men must believe in God, obey Him, and consecrate results to him. Faith, obedience, consecration are the watchwords in casting down the strongholds of darkness!

How Art Supports France.

France has been overrun, pillaged, devastated; she has had to bear the burden of the costliest war of modern times, as well as of a vast indemnity. Yet France carries her huge debt, pays for her army, and, with a stationary population, remains the richest nation in Europe. The reason is plain. A generation ago the French made an investment in the reorganization of Paris upon the basis of modern art production. The scheme adopted was comprehensive and lasting. Lavish every sensuous gratification from the marvelous collection of the Louvre and the National library, which are open free, to the theatres, the restaurants and the dressmakers of the boulevards and the Rue de la Paix. No man can estimate the harvest France reaps from these sources, but I think I risk little in affirming that it must equal our profits on iron and steel, and probably exceeds the net returns on English shipping. Hence it is that when England seeks to borrow her funds steadily fall, for she has now no large accumulation seeking investment, while the French, according to the Statist, have kept without effort $400,000,000 loaned in London throughout the last summer.—Municipal Affairs.

Your "Pile."

One way to keep burglars from breaking into your safe is to have your coal piled outside.—Baltimore News.

THOUSANDS HAVE KIDNEY TROUBLE AND DON'T KNOW IT

To Prove What Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney Remedy Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of "Blade" May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1902.

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Circulation Last Week. 150,000

PREMIUM AWARD.

Last month we offered a good Elgin or Waltham watch to the person who would send us the largest club of renewal and new subscribers during the month. This premium was earned by D. C. Thompson, of Oakland, Iowa, who sent us a club of 141 names.

We have made the same proposition to our October subscribers—and, by the way, this proposition has been sent to every subscriber whose time expires during this month. The proposition is a remarkable one by way of price for renewals and clubs, and no one can afford not to renew their subscriptions for another year. Any person can easily get their renewal free by sending us a small club. The small club can be obtained in an hour, upon the remarkable terms we offer. If we have overlooked any whose time expires this month, we will mail a duplicate on application.

In towns of 1,000 or more population, it is a very easy matter to raise clubs of 100 and upwards, thereby earning a nice profit, and perhaps getting the watch also.

ABOLISHING THE MIDWAY.

The board of lady managers of the Louisiana Purchase exposition, to be held in St. Louis in 1904, has officially promulgated the earnest desire of its members "that there be no indecent dances in the Midway or improper exhibitions at the exposition, and that the officers of the exposition use every influence toward eliminating such objectionable features."

This is in accord with decent public opinion throughout the United States. The Midway feature has been a reproach to every great exposition in the land since the World's Fair at Chicago, in 1893. No one objects to fun and novelty, and plenty of it; nor is there any objection to the massing of these amusement features in one department, whether it be called a Midway, or by any other title.

But in doing this all the "cheap and nasty" features, for which the original Midway at Chicago was so notorious, should be excluded. There can be no excuse for allowing public exhibitions that would be a disgrace to a city's slums, so lascivious and vulgar are they. Nor should palpable frauds and fakes, intended simply to swindle the unwary and unsuspecting, be allowed room in a great national exposition, intended to commemorate the first great act of expansion and "imperialism" on the part of the United States.

The very name of Midway has become a synonym for vulgarity and fraud. The origin of the term is interesting. In the park system of Chicago, the Midway Pleasance is the name of a broad avenue connecting Jackson Park with the boulevard system. A section of this thoroughfare was inclosed as part of the World's Fair grounds, and the various shows and similar attractions were allotted space therein. The character of some of these exhibitions gave a pretty name a stigma it does not deserve, and in popular parlance the term has been given to the corresponding section of all the expositions that have been held in the United States since the Chicago World's Fair.

SECRETARY SHAW.

The secretary of the treasury has shown himself an alert business man, ready at expedients in an emergency, and not hampered by official red tape or precedents which have nothing but custom as authority. When the money stringency in New York began, he offered to purchase bonds, and to anticipate the payment of interest due on national securities. These did not afford the necessary relief, and when the rate of interest on call loans rose to a figure that spelled panic, Mr. Shaw took hold of the matter in a modern business spirit.

He first released the 25 per cent requirement against government deposits in national banks. The government receipts from internal revenue and miscellaneous sources are allowed to be thus deposited upon condition that the banks shall place United States bonds at par in the treasury as security. This is ample for the purpose, and the secretary considers it nonsense to insist upon the banks retaining a 25 per cent reserve against these deposits. There is some difference of opinion as to the legality of his position on this point, however.

Next the secretary determined to accept municipal bonds and other securities eligible for savings banks up to 65 per cent of their face value in place of part of the 2 per cent bonds deposited as security for currency. The banks will be glad to use the 2 per cent thus released in taking out more circulation. This is the first time that any secretary of the treasury has accepted other securities than government bonds against deposits, and there is some criticism of the step. Mr. Shaw, however, believes he has authority to do so; and he is certainly involving the treasury in no risk by taking only such bonds as savings banks are legally authorized to hold, and to only 65 per cent of their par value.

The result of his prompt action has been a sudden end to the money stringency. The financial situation is really sound, as was evidenced by the rapid rally of stocks, which shows that speculation has not been carried to excessive lengths.

It seems to be up to Governor Stone to take his position in the center of the stage.

THE GRAND ARMY.

This week the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic is in session at the national capital. It is ten years since that city entertained the grizzled veterans of the civil war, and the arrangements for this, the thirty-sixth annual encampment, are on a scale that outdoes even the splendid success of the former occasion.

Probably the attendance this year is larger than any subsequent annual meeting will ever bring together. The capital of the nation is one of the most beautiful cities in the world, and thousands of veterans who fought in front of it in the Army of the Potomac, and who remember the city well as it was in the days of the great civil war, have made special efforts to be present this year, that they may again visit Washington. Then there are the survivors of Sherman's great army, which, after marching from Atlanta to the sea, participated in the grand review of 1865, at the close of the war—the greatest occasion of the kind the world has ever known; and they will be equally anxious to once more march through Pennsylvania avenue and past the historic White House.

Another reason that no subsequent gathering of the Grand Army will ever equal this in point of numbers is the sad fact that the majority of the men who wore the blue in the first half of the sixties are now advanced in age, and death is busy each year in their thinning ranks. In the fiscal year ended June 30, last, the deaths of ex-soldiers averaged about a thousand a week, and the grand total of 270,000 members of the Grand Army will diminish more rapidly in the years to come than it has been doing.

Among the features of interest this week is the dedication of a monument to Gen. W. T. Sherman, and also one to Major B. F. Stephenson, the founder of the G. A. R. Over his grave in Galesburg, Ill., already stands a plain shaft of granite, erected with funds collected at the national encampment of 1893; but the monument at Washington is one worthy to perpetuate the name and fame of the founder of this great organization.

Many organizations of the men who carried the flag to victory against secession and disunion were attempted after the close of the struggle, but it remained to Major Stephenson, aided by Chaplain Rutledge, of the Fourteenth Illinois infantry, to plan a society, national in its scope, and open to all soldiers of the union in that great war. The first G. A. R. post was organized at Decatur, Ill., on April 6, 1866, with only twelve charter members, and Major Stephenson as its first commander. The order grew, at first slowly, then with a rapidity commensurate with its value. The first national encampment was held at Indianapolis, in 1866, the second in Philadelphia, two years later, and since then its meetings have been annual. This is the thirty-sixth of these events, and it will go down in the history of the order as the most memorable of all, if the indications as this is written are fulfilled.

PRESIDENT RAMSEY ON WAGES

The material prosperity of the country is constantly referred to in newspapers and public utterances, and the fact thrown into high relief that manufacturers, farmers, railroads, etc., are all making large profits. It is difficult to say why equal prominence has not been given to he truth that labor is getting its share of the prosperous condition in increased wages, as well as steady employment. There are individual exceptions, but the mass of our working population, from the day laborer to the skilled mechanic, is receiving increased returns for labor.

There is probably no individual business in which this increase is so clearly shown as by the railroads. They give full publicity to their financial affairs, and every attentive reader of the daily papers knows their total business and earnings. Expenses have grown steadily with the increase of traffic, and a very large part of the expenditures is the item of pay to employes. President Ramsey, of the Wabash, says:

> There has been a general increase in the rate of pay and wages of almost all branches of the service, particularly of shop men, truck men, agents, etc., until the average rate of wages is higher now than ever before. Should there be any check in the present tide of prosperity, and the earnings of railroads decrease without any accompanying decrease from the present rates of wages and prices of materials, many a railroad company now showing a fair surplus will find it difficult to make both ends meet.

President Tuttle, of the Boston & Maine system, in his annual report, makes similar statements. He shows that the increase in his road's gross income for the year—nearly a million dollars—is offset by an almost equal growth in operating expenses, the greater portion of which was due to advances in the wages of employers. He adds that higher wages than at present are only possible when the road is able to charge more for transportation. The railroads are the largest employers of labor, and naturally feel the effect of higher wages. The unrest in labor circles, the strikes for higher pay, are not because wages have not increased, but are due to an effort of the workers to still further better their condition.

The framers of the new constitution of Virginia desired to get rid of the Republican vote among the inmates of the national soldiers' home at Hampton, so a provision was inserted that no inmate of a soldiers' home should vote, except at his place of residence before admission. There are about 300 voters in Lee Camp Home for Confederate veterans, at Richmond, who, of course, are disfranchised. They are preparing to appeal to the supreme court of the state to see if there is not some way in which they can be allowed to vote, while excluding the Union veterans at Hampton. How is that for peanut politics?

Wonder if the sober second thought has not made Speaker Henderson wish he had not done it? There is a popular feeling that it is better to fight out an issue than to run to cover. The speaker is unquestionably right in his position, that the abolition of the duties on trust-made articles is not the true remedy for the trusts. Why did he not remain in the contest and fight the battle along that line. He would have had the voters with him.

The Democrats of Michigan have again shown their aversion to Bryan and silver by the selection of L. T. Durand as their candidate for governor to succeed his brother who was compelled to decline. Two silver Democrats were turned down by the state central committee.

THE PRESIDENT IS PERSISTENT

President Roosevelt is too tenacious for the failures of Friday's conference to cause him to give up the idea of starting the miners at work in the Pennsylvania anthracite fields. The President does not give up so easily. Before the men who engaged in that conference had reached their homes, Mr. Roosevelt had evolved other schemes through which he hopes to have coal produced for the public. A long cabinet meeting was held yesterday, something unusual, and it is certain that plans for ending the strike were discussed.

The proposition, according to unofficial statements, is for President Mitchell to set his men at work at once mining coal, under the promise that a congressional investigation will be made at an early date into the alleged wrong doing of the operators in the Pennsylvania fields, with possibly a searching investigation by the Pennsylvania legislature. Another plan is to have the whole matter handled by Governor Stone, of Pennsylvania. It is believed that Pennsylvania has the power not only to protect the miners who desire to work, but to enact such legislation as will compel the operators to be good and act decent.

As the Presidently so aptly put it in Friday's conference, there are three sides to this coal question; the operators, the miners and the public. The public demands coal and has just cause for blaming both principals for not getting it. The operators are blamed for refusing to arbitrate and the union miners are blamed, not so much for refusing to work, but for not permitting men to mine coal who are ready and willing to work. Another grievance which the public has against the operators is that these mine and railway owners have so over-capitalized their properties that freight rates on anthracite coal are kept at an exorbitant figure in order to pay dividends on watered stock.

But just now the people of the country are interested in the production of coal and it is because of this interest that every movement of President Roosevelt will be closely watched, while the desire of all is that he may, in some way, solve the problem and set the picks at work.

KEEP POLITICS OUT!

All right-thinking men will join the Cleveland Plain Dealer in its strong appeal that the coal situation be kept out of political discussion. In the first place, no good can come of it. The situation is one needing immediate action, not attempts at remedies that could not be made available for months. The enactment of a law by a state legislature or by Congress next winter will not relieve a situation which every day renders more injurious to the public, more dangerous to health and even life itself.

The man who lifts up his voice in an attempt to make partisan political capital out of the present alarming conditions is either a designing demagogue or an ignorant blunderer. He needs to be silenced at once. All men, without regard to their political affiliations should unite to support any step by which coal can be obtained in abundance before the severe weather of winter is upon us. Unfortunately, the peculiar weather of the entire season promises to continue. We have had a wet, cold summer, and an early winter, with much raw, cold weather is its probable sequel.

ANOTHER NEW DEPARTURE.

It is indeed difficult to reconcile that plank in the platform of the New York Democracy demanding national ownership of the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania, with the tenets of the party when led by Samuel J. Tilden and later by Grover Cleveland. It is more than surprising that David Bennett Hill, whose name has hitherto been synonymous with conservatism in the affairs of his party, should have permitted the incorporation in the platform of a plank that out-Bryans Bryan himself and savors much in tone and kind of the output of a Populist convention. The plank referred to is as pronounced an expression of the radical tendencies of the Democratic party as any upon which Bryan stood in 1896 and 1900.

Previous to this year no Democratic state or national convention has declared in favor of the national, or government, ownership of mines, railroads or telegraphs. From the Tilden theory of government to Edward Bellamy is a far cry, but the Empire state Democracy seems to have accomplished it with a single yelp.

While it was the ambition of the New York Democracy to shelves Bryanism, the platform adopted simply illustrates the fact that it has become practically impossible for that party to exist except as the exponent of the most radical tendencies and theories of the times. As the party of organized discontent, the Democracy, while not successful, seems to find its greatest enjoyment.

Hon. Tom L. Johnson, in his speech opening the Sandusky convention, declared that while he had never been in favor of free silver he had acted with Bryan and the party under his leadership to give expression to a general protest. To-day the Democracy has issued about as many different expressions of protest and adopted about as many different kinds of platforms as it has held state conventions.

To revert to the New York Democracy, it is scarcely necessary to state that the principle involved in the government ownership of mines is utterly foreign to the old principle of the party that the government should keep its hands off of the affairs of the individual and leave to the states the privilege of regulating their own domestic concerns. This is stated in the language of the ancient Democracy and the principle is one to which the Democracy tenaciously clung for more than three-quarters of a ceatury. Its repudiation by the Democrats of New York signalizes a departure from the teaching of Tilden even greater than any departure ever made by the Bryanites.

With the Democrats of the Empire state standing on a platform that might have been drawn by Edward Bellamy and the party in Ohio indorsing the theories of Henry George the average Democrat of the old school is in a sad state of perplexity. He is, in fact, without a party home and knows not which way to turn. Thousands of them are inquiring "what next?"

An army of veterans is now encamped at Washington, but that beautiful city is treating them as honored guests, and well it may, for there is not so grand an army on the face of the earth as the Grand Army of the Republic.

FARMERS AND SINGLE TAX.

In one of his recent circus speeches, Tom Johnson attempted to play the farmers for suckers. He told them they should support the single tax proposition, because the burden of taxation would fall upon the valuable land embraced in the cities. Mr. Johnson is etiher very ignorant of the facts, or he was deliberately attempting deceit.

In 1900, the valuation of the two classes of land property were officially returned as follows:

Value of farm lands	$494,451,573
Values of land in cities, villages and hamlets	371,050,158

And in Seneca county, where Johnson made this assertion, the valuations are:

Value of farm lands	$8,621,846
Value of land in cities, villages and hamlets	2,253,374

It is clear, then, that a tax on land values would fall most heavily upon the farmers. And the latter must not forget this additional fact—that the single tax theory contemplates virtual confiscation of all lands by imposing an annual tax equal to the full rental value of the land. The farmer might hold the empty title to his land, but the government, under the single tax, would take from him all the land would bring. He would simply be a rent-paying tenant, in effect, while the costly business buildings in cities, the stocks and bonds and bank credits of the wealthy man would pay no tax whatever. The single tax is so called because it contemplates but one single kind of taxation—that on land values—and proposes to tax no other form of property whatever.

THE PENSION REPORT.

The number of pensioners in the United States has not quite reached the million mark. On June 30 last, the close of the fiscal year, the total number was 999,446, only about 4,700 more than on the same date of the previous year. Of these, 738,809 are old soldiers, and 260,637 are widows and other dependents. One fact worthy of note is that 4,695 of these pensioners live outside of the United States.

The total amount paid out for pensions during the fiscal year was $137,504,268. The yearly cost of operating the pension bureau and the various agencies, outside of pensions proper, was a little over three and a half million dollars. From the beginning of the government under the constitution, the total cost of pensions to the people has been $2,992,509,019—almost three billion dollars.

During the fiscal year closed on the above date, the total number of deaths of ex-soldiers in the United States was 50,128—almost a thousand a week. Of these, 27,043 were on the pension rolls. It thus appears that the new pensions added to the rolls numbered about 29,000 for the year.

One of the interesting items in the commissioner's annual report is that 95,390 applications for pensions were rejected by the medical referee, and 23,073 were rejected by the law division. In other words, the one class were rejected because of insufficiency in the evidence to show pensionable disability, while those of the second class were rejected because the evidence did not come up to the requirements of the pension laws.

The average value of each pension was a little over $132 a year. There are now 539,430 cases pending before the bureau, of which 34,433 are due to the Spanish war. So far as the applications, based on service in the civil war are concerned, the figures are misleading, as there is a large number of duplicates—claims having been filed under the old law and under the dependent law of 1890 as well.

SHEEP IN OHIO.

The decrease in the number of sheep in the state during the past year was 215,237, the total number, according to the auditor of state's report, being 2,331,535. The fluctuation of the number of sheep in Ohio from year to year during the past decade is easily explained. During the period from the middle sixties until 1880 the production of wool was the primary object in the raising of sheep. About 1880 the price of wool, owing to the vastly increased number of flocks on the practically free lands of the west and in Australia and Argentina, dropped radically.

The wool growers of Ohio, Pennsylvania and New England were dismayed at the outlook. There was little encouragement for the keeping and care of the hitherto valuable flocks of fine grades of the Spanish merino. Ohio for a period of 15 to 18 years was the banner state in the number of fine flocks of this grade of sheep. Its wool production was enormous, considering the territory and the expense of maintaining flocks on high priced lands. Central and Eastern Ohio were especially prolific in the production of the finest grades of wool.

With the slump twenty years ago in the price of wool there came a gradual change in the purpose of sheep production. It was readily discerned that in order to raise sheep at a profit more attention must be given to the carcass. Prior to the date indicated few sheep were shipped from Ohio to the eastern markets for slaughter. Since then the character of flocks in the state has undergone a decided change.

The finer grades of Spanish merinos have almost entirely disappeared from the once noted farms of Central and Eastern Ohio. The larger breeds have come into favor. Crosses between the Spanish merino and the Southdown and the Shropshiredown have grown in favor as combining wool producing qualities with the most desirable qualifications for the early market. Wool production has ceased to be the primary consideration in Ohio in the raising of sheep and to-day the number of spring lambs and yearlings shipped to eastern markets is something prodigious.

As a result there are fewer old flocks. The time was when a good ewe was allowed to die "in the service" as a good wool producer and breeder and the flock was kept constantly at a certain number. The raising of sheep for the shambles has changed all of this and hence the fluctuation in the number of sheep in the state from year to year.

Tom Johnson's salary as mayor of Cleveland is $500 a month. What has Johnson done during the month of September which entitles him to that amount of money from the taxpayers of Cleveland?

With a franchise grabber like Tom Johnson making anti-monopoly speeches throughout Ohio it would seem that the acme of demagoguery had been reached.

"Stand pat," says Mr. Hanna. Ohio's junior senator seems to know something about everything.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

The Coal Strike.

The most noteworthy incident in the long-drawn out coal strike was the calling by President Roosevelt of a conference between repsrentatives of both sides. The Chief Executive of the nation rests under no delusions as to the extent of his powers in relation to this conference. This he made very plain in his brief address to the labor leaders and the coal operators. He expressly disclaimed any right or duty to intervene upon legal grounds or upon any official relation that he bears to the situation. At the same time, he pointed out that the public at large has an interest in the controversy, and he expressed without reserve his conviction that the situation imperatively requires that the contending parties should meet upon the common plane of the necessities of the public, and that there should be, through some means or other, an immediate resumption of operations in the coal mines. Though his effort failed on Friday, the people look to him with hope, and believe that he will find a way to settle the matter promptly.

The Treasury Surplus.

A surplus now appears in the Treasury instead of the deficit, which even at the end of last month was dwindling away and within sight of disappearance. For the quarter, ended Sept. 30, the total receipts amounted to $146,491,885, an increase of over $4,300,000, as compared with those for the corresponding period of last year. The expenditures for the quarter amounted to $137,481,976, an increase of over $13,500,000 as compared with those for the first quarter of the last fiscal year. There was, as will be seen, a surplus of a little over $8,000,000, and this seems to be daily growing.

The Mindanao Moros.

After an unfortunately long intermission active operations against the Moros have been resumed in Mindanao, and, so far, have been gratifyingly successful. Unless the Moros develop more tactical ability than they have thus far exhibited, the complete pacification of the island will not be as long or difficult a work as was anticipated. The Moro's reputation as a "first-class fighting man" is not undeserved, but his methods of warfare are crude and unscientific. He expects a frontal attack always and can, apparently, be driven out of his strongest positions by a flanking movement. Captain Pershing, who is operating against the Maciu Moros, has taken such advantage of this peculiarity that, without the loss of a man, he has kept the enemy on the run until they have been driven into their last stronghold. If the work of the army is not again interrupted it is likely that Mindanao will give little more trouble.

Fighting for the Canal.

Recent and current events on the Isthmus of Panama and generally in Colombia indicate that the real apple of discord is the proposed canal which is to be constructed and operated by the United States. Nicaragua and Costa Rica have not given up hope of securing the canal by their route, and, in Colombia, a phase of the insurrection is a desire to make the contract with the United States and handle the money that will be Colombia's share of the sale. Nicaragua, backed by Costa Rica, is openly accused by the Colombian government of supplying troops and munitions of war for the aid of the insurgents, and a declaration of war by Colombia is threatened. As for the insurgents, they have notified Secretary Hay that they will not recognize any contract made with the government at Bogota. While their interests are at variance with those of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, the insurgents are willing for the time to accept aid from the latter; but it is equally certain that, should they triumph, they would soon be as hostile to Nicaragua and Costa Rica as is the present Colombian government.

The Colombian revolution, of course, had its origin in other considerations, but it is reasonably certain now that the United States canal project has served to embitter and perpetuate the strift. It is an unhappy situation which seems likely for some time to tie the hands of this government and still further delay the actual beginning of work on the canal and even the selection of a route for the waterway.

Secretary Shaw.

Secretary Shaw's wisdom, courage and independence of precedents, his clear-headedness and originality in the face of a financial crisis, have won for him golden opinions among the financiers bankers and business men of New York and of the east generally. Coming from the far west the secretary of the treasury was first received with coldness and reserve by the great leaders of finance in the nation's business center; but he has proved himself the man for the place and the hour. His foresight and sagacity greatly relieved the depression in the market in the early part of this week. President Roosevelt knew Shaw's special fitness for the head of the treasury when the appointment was made, and the secretary's recent action must have been as gratifying to him as it was to the financial world at a critical moment. It was not Wall street or speculative operators only who were concerned in the recent money market's stringency. A continuance of those conditions might have been followed by widespread embarrassments.

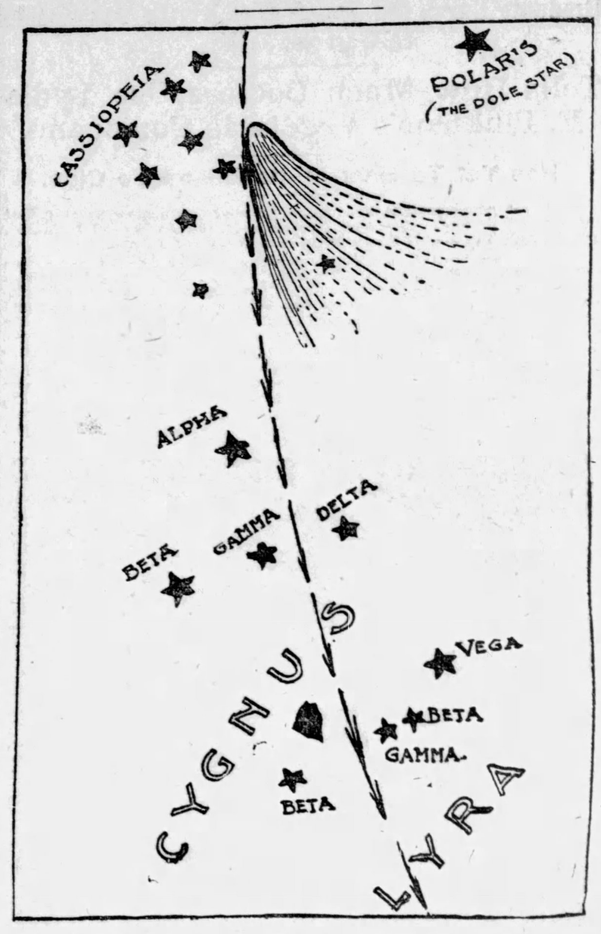
The Canteen.

A Washington newspaper correspondent says that Secretary of War Root will earnestly recommend to congress in his forthcoming annual report that the law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating beverages on military reservations be repealed and that the canteen system be once more established. Information received at the war department from general officers and from posts all over the United States and in the Philippine Islands, with few exceptions, bears out the predictions which were made that the abolition of the canteen would be followed by an increase of drunkenness among the enlisted men, by an increase in the number of trials by court-martial, and by an increase in the number of desertions. With the exception of Lieutenant General Miles and a few subordinate officers the opinion in the army is universal that it is better to allow the enlisted men to have the privilege of drinking beer and light wines in moderation within the limits of the army posts than to allow them to resort to the low saloons and dives outside the posts, where they would be under no restraint and where the saloonkeepers would supply them with liquor as long as they had money to buy.

In 1890 there was $1,524,844,506 in deposits in the savings banks of the country. Last year the aggregate was $2,597,094,580. There is a prosperity argument which cannot be overcome.

Bank deposits in the United States now average $108 per capita, an increase of 100 per cent. over ten years ago and four times greater than 20 years ago.

PERRINE'S COMET VISIBLE TO THE UNAIDED EYE



Perrine's comet is now visible to the naked eye and will get brighter every night until Oct. 8, when it will be at its nearest approach to the earth. At that time it will be about 35,000,000 miles from this planet.

This comet is of special interest because it was discovered by an American—Professor Perrine, of Lick Observatory—and because it is one of the few comets that men have been able to see without the help of a telescope. Astronomers everywhere have been watching it since Professor Perrine discovered it through the great refracting telescope at Mount Hamilton, Cal. When he found it it was of the ninth magnitude and was holding its course near the constellation Perseus, and also near the familiar star cluster called the Pleiades.

The comet can be seen not far from the constellation Cassiopeia, which is very close to the pole star. It looks like a luminous haze, with scarcely any head or nucleus. It has a short tail, and cannot be described as having any particular shape. As it resembles all comets in the remarkable irregularity of its actions, the astronomers have not been able to predict much about it other than to describe its path and to indicate that it will reach its perihelion, or its nearest approach to the sun, about Nov. 23, when it will be distant from the sun about 37,000,000 miles.

The comet is moving so rapidly that the vast distances it travels over the heavens are apt to confuse the uninitiated observer unless he watches closely and looks carefully for it. Its path lies from the northeast in a general southwestern direction, which may be fixed by the observation of certain prominent stars in the great constellations of the north.

On Oct. 10 it will lie near to ten degrees of the star Vega, in a southeastern direction. Oct. 12 will find it almost straight south of Vega, and on Oct. 14, it will have gone still farther south and a little to the west of that star. On Oct. 18 the comet will be in the vicinity of the bright star Beta Ophiuchi, and thence it will pursue its journey to the sun.

The best way of finding the comet will be first to locate the pole star as soon as possible after dark. Near by the large cross of Cygni can be seen, and still nearer the constellation Cassiopeia, which looks like a poorly formed letter W lying on its side. Quite close to Cassiopeia will be seen a haze on the black-blue background of the sky about the size of the familiar nebula in Andromeda. This haze is Professor Perrine's comet.

By holding the drawing directly overhead and looking at it as one would look at the sky the situation of the comet can be seen. Its path and direction are indicated by the arrows pointing to the southwest.—Chicago Record-Herald.

MR. AND MRS. FRANK GOULD TO SAIL FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN

MRS. FRANK GOULD.

New York, Oct. 6.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gould and their fortnight-old baby will sail on the yacht Helenita this week to spend the winter in Mediterranean waters. The new baby has been named for her aunt, Miss Helen Gould. Frank Gould is the youngest of the sons of the late Jay Gould.

AN ECONOMICAL BRIDE.

Officers returned from the war are full of compliments on the business capacity displayed during their absence by their wives. Many of these have been the administrators of goodly estates during the absence of their lords, and as such have shown themselves proficient in all sorts of practical affairs usually falling to the lot of man. One young military hero who was called away from his honeymoon to proceed to South Africa, confided to his young bride a check book, the first she had ever controlled. Her husband, returning, was delighted to hear from her lips that she had been so vigilant as to "make the money do" which he had paid into his account. A note from his banker informed him, however, that it was overdrawn by several hundreds. The lady, confident, fetched the check book, and, pointing to the remaining leaves, exclaimed in triumph: "See there are three left."—London Chronicle.

The New Disease.

"What's the matter with that little man over there? See how he nervously prances up and down in front of the coal office. What a wild eye he has! Is he crazy?"

"Eh! Don't you know what ails him?"

"No, I don't. What is it?"

"Why, that's anthracites in the second stage."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

WITTICISMS.

Boston churches may be compelled to close because of a shortage of coal. The old-fashioned pastor was able to make it hot for his congregation.—Chicago Tribune.

She—Are you a bull or a bear on change?

He—Both. I bull the market and bear the losses. See?—Chicago News.

Higgins—Won't your wife scold you for betting so heavily?

Wiggins—Can't tell until I see whether I am going to win or not.—Boston Transcript.

"He thinks of having his poems published in book form."

"Well, that's the best way of putting them where they won't bother anybody."—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Mrs. Dearborn—Which do you think is the luckiest month to be married in?

Mrs. Wabash—I don't know. I've tried April, May, June and July, and I think I'll try some other month next time.—Yonkers Statesman.

The Missionary—But you don't know what we Christians teach.

The Chinaman—Oh, yes! Teach Chinaman love evlybody—coughee up—forgive missionally!—Puck.

Current Events.

Postmaster General Payne addresses circular letter to postal employes advising them to avoid any undue activity in politics.

Naval estimates for 1904 show a total of over $82,000,000 and make liberal allowances for all departments.

Rear Admiral James E. Jouett, retired, an officer with a distinguished career, passes away, aged 74 years.

Crown Prince of Siam will visit Chicago November 7 and 8, according to program arranged by State Department.

Cuban Land Co., capitalized at $3,000,000, organized by Chicago, New York and Cleveland citizens to build American city in Cuba 40 miles from Havana.

Gov. Yates, in speech at southern Illinois soldiers and sailors' reunion, Carbondale, declared he would pardon any soldier who killed in defending Eldorado negroes from the mob.

Captain Perry of the Iowa has a row with Argentine naval commander over question of salutes.

Ex-Judge B. P. Birdsall, Clarion, Ill., accepted Republican Congressional nomination, to succeed Speaker Henderson, and declared for tariff revision to prevent monopoly, but protect American workmen.

W. N. Cromwell, Panama Canal Co's general counsel, returned from Paris and declared company's title had been pronounced good by Waldeck-Rousseau and others.

Senator Hanna, in Cleveland interview, declared Tom L. Johnson favored high taxes for street railways only after selling his own road; hasty tariff revision would cause panic; careful investigation by conservative men should precede changes, but demand largely is local and selfish.

Morgan steamship trust charter filed at Trenton, N. J., as International Navigation company amendment; name changed to International Mercantile Marine company, with $120,000,000 capital; German lines not entered, but working agreement is likely.

Vermont legislature elected Gen. John G. McCullough (Rep.) governor; he had received plurality, but not majority, of votes.

Evelyn B. Baldwin, arctic explorer, reached New York and declared his troubles due to Norwegian ice pilot and Swedish sailing master, who couldn't get along together.

W. J. Bryan, in the Commoner, criticises the President's suggestion of a tariff commission as a plan for delay.

St. Louis councilman testifies that Robert M. Snyder, banker and promoter, on trial for alleged bribery, offered him $100,000 to vote for Central Traction bill.

Gen. R. A. Alger will be sworn in as United States senator in December, vindicated from criticism and master of Michigan politics; in Detroit interview he indorsed Secretary Shaw's relief plan, but declared money panic largely imaginary; tariff revision and legislation against trusts must be conservative.

Government inclines to belief that Vatican will change its plans and accept a lump sum for friars' lands in the Philippines, inasmuch as cost of the delay falls upon the friars.

Government has awarded the contract for building the battleship Louisiana to the Newport News Shipbuilding company at its bid of $3,990,000.

Chicago banks shipping $750,000 currency daily for crop moving; amount not abnormal, but strong commercial demand keeps interest stiff; scarcity of small bills causing inconvenience.

Over 4,000 children under 14 years old employed in Chicago factories, sweatshops and stores, in violation of state law, according to compulsory education department figures.

Morgan steamship trust raised second cabin fares on Oceanic, Lucania and Campania to $47.50 both ways and $45 on other ships; Cunard and German lines joined advance.

Dun & Co's. review reported merchandise distribution active; prices upheld by reduced stocks; coke shipments and steel imports increasing; September railroad earnings gained 9.4 per cent over 1901.

Independent cigar manufacturers will organize Cigar Manufacturers' Supply company, with $3,000,000 capital, to fight trust; leaf tobacco to be bought from growers instead of middlemen.

Secretary Shaw and Controller Ridgely decided to release $30,000,000 bank reserve held against government deposits secured by government bonds only, both believe action is illegal, but justified by stringency.

Governor Bliss (Michigan) sure of reelection by 40,000 Republican majority; Saginaw certain of representation, as Republican, Democratic and Socialist gubernatorial candidates reside there; Governor Bliss strengthened by appointment of Alger as senator; he declares state is with President Roosevelt.

Massachusetts Republican state convention nominated Lieutenant Governor John L. Bates for governor; state pledged to President Roosevelt's renomination; president's Cuban, trust and tariff policies indorsed.

Senator Beveridge (Indiana), in speech at National Republican league convention, Chicago, urged young men to ally themselves with Republicans and help make country richer, instead of poorer.

Iron and steel imports for August increased $1,000,000 over 1901, exports, $5,000,000 less; August steel rail imports, 55,704, against 5537 for 1901.

Iowa banks will need much outside cash for crop moving; large loans for land speculation already made; Indiana banks well supplied with funds.

Bishop Henry C. Potter married Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark in Christ church, Cooperstown, N. Y., ceremony performed by the Rev. Dr. Grosvenor, rector of Church of the Incarnation, New York.

Lieut. Peary, in New York interview, declared himself hampered on arctic trip by lack of men to select sledge routes; musk, ox bear, and wolves found at northern point of Greenland.

Five hundred Porto Rican emigrants at Hilo, Hawaii, appealed for relief from cruelties by sugar planters; overseers accused of whipping and sending them to prison when ill.

Mayor Drake, Lincoln, N. J., gave fellow residents three acres of hardwood timber for fuel; 300 persons started cutting it immediately.

British coal cargoes being loaded for America at Cardiff, Swansea, Newcastle, Liverpool, and Glasgow; failure of White House conference stiffened prices there.

Secretary Shaw announced officially that national banks need not hold 25 per cent. reserve against government deposits secured by government bonds. President and controller both approved.

International woman's suffrage committee issued declaration that men and women are entitled to equal rights and women cannot "own obedience" to any individual man.

Sir Michael Herbert, new British ambassador to United States, reached New York; he declared Morgan steamship trust will strengthen community of interest.

FOREIGN.

Colombia and Nicaragua are on the verge of war owing to the open action of President Zelaya in aiding the insurgents under General Herrern.

Treasury statement of Britain shows revenue increase of $36,500,000 for first half of year, promising reduction of taxation for 1903.

Cunard steamship subsidy by British government considered expensive; contract does not prevent pooling with Morgan trust; Canadian proposal for fast service likely to be accepted.

President Castro, Venezuela, reached Villa de Cuba with 6,000 troops to attack Mendoza, rebel commander; latter not there. Residents of Barquisimeta suffering for food.

Relentless coercion policy of the British government against the nationalist party has resulted thus far in the imprisonment of fourteen members of Irish parliamentary organization.

Canada said to be entering into offensive and defensive commercial treaties with European countries against the United States.

Marconi wireless telegraph messages said to have been received at Cape Breton station from Wales.

General Weyler to resign from the Spanish ministry of war on account of a row with the young king.

Tariff committee of the reichstag passes second reading of the tariff bill, concluding its labors.

General Chaffee and Vice Governor Wright, of the Philippines, sail from Manila for San Francisco.

Agreement on ausgleich said to have been reached at recent conference between Hungarian and Austrian ministers.

Mrs. George Cornwallis-West is decorated by King Edward with the order of the Royal Red Cross for services during war.

Greek legation at Constantinople asks porte to stop wholesale murders of countrymen by Bulgarians.

New oppressive ordinances are promulgated by Russians against the Finns at Helsingfors.

Publishers' Column

SILVER-PLATED TABLEWARE

We offer our readers, this season, the Rogers Bros.' very handsome Carlton pattern of spoons. These goods are plated with pure silver on nickel silver base, and are fully guaranteed by the manufacturers.

The knives are first coated with copper, then heavily plated with nickel and afterwards with silver. The nickel plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way.

Prices:

½ doz. Teaspoons..... 85c
½ doz. Dessert Spoons $1.50
½ doz. Table Spoons 1.60
½ doz. Knives and Forks.... 3.75

All goods are sent by open mail or express, all charges prepaid by us. If you desire package registered, send 8c extra. A charge of 2c per letter is made for engraving.

Address all orders to
THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

New Watch List.

Owing to the recent advance in prices on cases and movements, we are obliged to withdraw all quotations on watches made previous to March 1st. However, we shall continue to offer our readers a few first-class, reliable watches at prices lower than they can be purchased elsewhere. Remember, our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

All the men's watches are the popular 16 size. In the ladies' watches we give choice of two sizes, 6 size being the regular size lady's watch, and 0 size being the smallest lady's watch made. All watches are sent by registered mail.

Men's Watches.

No. 51—Silveroid case, open face, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin movement.....$6.00
No. 52—Same case, fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement..... .....$10.75
No. 53—Case, Jas. Boss, engine turned, hunting, gold filled, guaranteed to wear 20 years, fitted with 7 jewel, W. or E. movement..... .....$14.50
No. 54—Same case, fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement..... .....$18.00
No. 55—Screw back and bezel, open face, 20-year, engine turned, gold filled case, fitted with 7 jewel, W. or E. movement..... .....$12.00
No. 56—Same case fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement..... .....$15.50

Ladies' Watches.

No. 60—Six size, gold filled, fancy engraved, hunting case, guaranteed 20 years, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement..... .....$13.00
No. 61—Same case fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement $15.00
No. 62—0 size, gold filled, fancy engraved, hunting case, 20-year guarantee, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement.....$14.25
No. 63—0 size, 20-year, open face case, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement..... .....$12.75

All our watches are stem wind and stem set.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Cut Paper Patterns. READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

2136—Pansy Frock.

Sizes 6, 8 and 10 years. This little gown of figured wool or cotton goods is very dainty and is simple to make. The vest is tucked crosswise, and the box-plaits of the two fronts separate to disclose it and

have the effect of revers. The vest may be trimmed with rows of braid instead of tucked. The box-plaits are folded and stitched in a seam, and the skirt is gathered and sewed fast to the waist. Stitched straps are applied, also a stitched belt. This model will develop in denim, combined with pique or in any material having body to it.

Complete Pattern Catalogue

In order to accommodate those who desire to obtain patterns that have already been published in The Blade, we have issued a catalogue, giving brief description and illustration of all the best patterns we have published up to March 1, 1901. We will send this catalogue to any one on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.

THE BLADE.

2141—Double-breasted Eton Jacket.

Sizes 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

2142—Fordham Skirt.

Sizes medium and large. This design will be found very desirable for the popular tailor-made suit. The Eton is tight fitting and double-breasted. It is very easy of construction and may be simply finished with machine stitching, making a very neat and stylish jacket. The skirt is one of the newest designs, the upper portion being gored finished, with a flare circular flounce. The flounce applied, the

skirt may be stitched the same as the Eton. The new slot seam would give a neat and pretty finish. This costume would develop well in Oxford gray, Cadet or Yale blue, black and tan, broadcloth, Venetian cloth, cheviot or any of the new fall suitings.

1925—Tessa Waist.

Sizes 14 and 16 years. This simple but stylish waist is made dressy by the fancy chemisette and double sleeve. It is made over a fitted lining and the outer front is slightly pouched at the waist line, the back being tight fitting. The chemisette and deep cuffs are faced on the lining.

The waist opens in the back. Yale blue, Henrietta cloth with a contrasting color for the themisette and lower part of sleeve with ribbon velvet or bands of flat trimming would develop a charming waist. Any of the silk, cotton and woolen goods with a contrasting fabric are desirable for this model.

2054—Anderson Shirt Waist.

Sizes 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. This design is especially desirable for the new fall shirt waist materials, the majority of which are easily tucked. The front and back of this model are tucked, the tucks extending to the waist line. The sleeve is especially pretty, being tucked at the lower edge and finished with a turn-back cuff. The pattern for the stock is also given, which may be

made of the same material and simply stitched. Any of the favorite silk, cotton, or light weight woolen fabrics are recommended.

2209—Julie Frock.

Sizes 4, 6 and 8 years. This design will be found suitable for school or best wear, according to trimming and material selected. The waist is cut away to disclose a vest of some contrasting material

and the skirt is circular. The vest is strapped with rows of velvet diagonally placed, the collar and revers are also trimmed in the same way. The sleeve is finished with a puff at the waist. For school wear challie or any of the cotton fabrics are desirable, while a more elaborate dress may be made of cream poplin trimmed with pink velvet and the lower sleeve of pink chiffon. The tiny sash about the waist is of pink velvet.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements It will save trouble and delay

Address with remittance in current funds

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

BIRDSALL'S ACCEPTANCE.

Clarion, Ia., Oct. 2.—Judge B. P. Birdsall, in accepting the Republican nomination for congress in the Third district, to succeed Speaker Henderson, in his letter of acceptance, says:

"The Republican party of Iowa does not propose to abate one jot or tittle of its faith in the essential principles or policies of protection. It does believe that the question of rates is a practical one to be determined and governed by the conditions of time and production, and that nothing sacred attaches to a mere table of rates, which should be readjusted to meet the change in conditions as they arise in the industrial progress of the country."

RESERVOIR GAVE WAY.

Camden, N. J., Oct. 2.—The city reservoir near the Delaware river, broke this morning, and about 8,000,000 gallons of water escaped and flowed down Twenty-fifth street, flooding the cellars of many houses and doing other damage. The reservoir is 344 feet long by 180 feet wide and is 21 feet deep. A watchman, whose duty it is to open valves when the water reaches a certain height, neglected to do so, and the water flower over the embankment, washing away the earth to such extent that the break followed.

La Soufriere Active Again.

Kingstown, St. Vincent, Thursday, Oct. 2.—After a week of tranquility, La Soufriere showed signs of disturbance again yesterday. There was a slight eruption at 6 o'clock at night. To-day the volcano resumed its quietude.

FIVE HUNDRED PAIRS HANDSOME LACE CURTAINS

To Be Given to October Subscribers of the Weekly Blade.

We have just closed a contract with the largest manufacturer of lace curtains in the United States for several thousand pairs of lace curtains for the Toledo Weekly Blade subscribers. Buying a large quantity for cash, we get a good article at a low price, and should we offer them for sale to our readers they would go very quickly for upwards of a dollar a pair. But we do not offer them for sale. Later on we shall publish a better description of these curtains, but have only time now to say that they are 29 inches wide by 2½ yards long, very handsome patterns, and good texture.

Just now, we offer 500 pairs of these curtains to the subscribers whose time expires this month, and to whom we have already sent a green card. We offer upon following terms:

We will send, postpaid by mail, one pair of these curtains to each of the first 500 senders of clubs of ten subscribers, sent us before November 1, on terms of Proposition No. 3, as stated on the green card now in the hands of all of our October subscribers. Ask for the curtains when you send your club. Double the club and you get two pairs curtains. Act quickly as the time is short. First come first served, until the 500 pairs are gone. This offer closes October 31, and good only to holders of our October green card.

DEVERY FIRED OUT.

New York Democrats Would Have None of Him.

Saratoga, N. Y., Oct. 1.—After tumultuous uproar and exciting scenes, in which violence was used, William S. Devery, ex-police chief of New York city, and his delegates from the Ninth assembly district, were thrown out of the Democratic state convention this morning by an overwhelming vote. This action was on the order of David B. Hill, and, as Devery clearly had the sympathy of a large following in the convention, nothing could more clearly have shown the absolute control Hill had of the convention.

In deciding the Devery contest a number of heated speeches were made and when it was explained that it was Senator Hill's desire that neither Devery nor Goodwin be recognized a motion to that effect was carried with but few dissenting votes.

M. W. Littleton, of New York, took his seat as permanent chairman and made a speech attacking President Roosevelt and his administration.

At the conclusion of Mr. Littleton's speech the platform was presented. It opposes trusts that drive out small manufacturers, and especially condemns the so-called beef and coal trusts for "unreasonably depriving the people of necessities of life;" restriction of the amassing of wealth is advocated and the amendment of the tariff law; the President is accused of not wanting to offend the trusts; it condemns the neglect of the national and state administrations to enforce the Sherman law; favors trade expansion but objects to this country apeing England in trying to establish a colonial government; condemns the action of the government in its treatment of the Filipinos; demands justice for Cuba in the matter of reducing the tariff; demands public ownership of anthracite coal mines by the right of eminent domain and the payment of full damages to owners, so as to ensure peace in the mining regions and relieve the consumers; arraigns the state administration; sympathizes with the Jews in Roumania; favors the election of senators by direct vote. There was no mention of the Kansas City platform.

The following is the full Democratic state ticket named to-day:

For governor, Bird S. Coler, of Brooklyn; lieutenant governor, Charles N. Bulger, of Oswego; secretary of state, Frank Mott, of Chautauqua; comptroller, Charles M. Preston, of Ulster; attorney general, John Cunnen, of Erie; state engineer and surveyor, Richard W. Sherman, of Oneida; state treasurer, Geo. R. Finch, of Warren; associate judge of the court of appeals, John C. Gray, of New York.

PRESIDENT'S PORTRAIT.

New York, Oct. 4.—President Roosevelt is to have his portrait painted by Mr. John S. Sargent, who is coming here from England late in the autumn for the purpose of painting the portrait of the President and several others, for which he has received orders. This news will occasion much gratification in American art circles, for a visit from Mr. Sargent has long been desired.

The artist's commissions abroad have been such that he has several times been obliged to abandon a hoped for visit to his native land, and it had been feared that in consequence of further commissions this visit would be indefinitely delayed. It is said by a close friend of Mr. Sargent that only President Roosevelt's request, and the compliment it conveyed, with the further compliment expressed by the President that he wished to be painted by an American artist, induced Mr. Sargent to delay some important orders in England and to plan his coming visit.

It is probable that the President will have his portrait painted by Mr. Sargent in some other costume than the conventional one of frock coat and dark trousers, but this has not yet been decided upon. The first sitting will probably be in November.

TREASURER ABSCONDS.

Honolulu, Sept. 30, via San Francisco, Oct. 7.—Wm. H. Wright, treasurer of the territory of Hawaii, is alleged to be an absconder and a defaulter to the extent of $17,949. It is believed he stowed away on the steamship Alameda, which left here last Wednesday at noon. Secretary of the territory, Henry E. Cooper, has been appointed treasurer temporarily by Gov. Dole. Under the territorial act the treasurer is not required to give bonds, and the legislature, at its last session, failed to make any provision for bonds.

A large amount of counterfeit silver coin is in circulation in this territory. It is believed the counterfeits were made in China.

The volcano Kilaueau showed increased activity last week.

National Holiday for Cuba.

Havana, Oct. 7.—The house of representatives has voted to proclaim October 10, the anniversary of the beginning of the war of 1868, a national holiday, and to erect statues to Cespedes, Agramonte, Maceo and Garcia.

The conference committee has approved the bill providing for the reorganization of the Rural guard and its increase by 1,000 men.

Lady Somerset Arrives.

New York, Oct. 6.—Lady Henry Somerset, president of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, arrived on the steamship Minneapolis from London to-day. She is here to attend the coming convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Colombian Gunboat to Sail.

San Francisco, Oct. 6.—At noon tomorrow the Colombian gunboat Bogota will sail for Panama. Such are the orders issued by Captain Marmaduke, and it is likely that the little warship will get away on the hour. The vessel has been delayed, owing to some trouble in obtaining a full crew.

WILL BE A LAWYER.

New York, Oct. 4.—Reginald C. Vanderbilt, who has announced his readiness to take the examination of the senior class in the Yale law school, yesterday left Lenox, Mass., for the university for that purpose. He has given evidence during the past few months of a final parting from his coterie of fast friends,

REGINALD C. VANDERBILT.

and a desire to be taken seriously, as a member of the Vanderbilt family.

Whether his engagement to marry Miss Kathleen Neilson, which was announced some months ago, or the influence of the family conference held in his behalf immediately after the gambling episode at Canfields, is responsible for the change, doesn't matter. At that time he was said to have lost $250,000. During the past summer he has been under the guidance of a private tutor in law, has forsworn his racing machine that kept the quiet New Englanders in a constant furor, and has worked hard. Reginald is the youngest son of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt. He is just past 21.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

Columbus, O., Oct. 4.—The work of the Republican state executive committee will commence in earnest on Monday. At that time the real speaking campaign will open, not to close until the day of election. Chairman Dick, who left for Washington and New York yesterday, will return on Tuesday and will not go away again except for short trips around the state, where the work of the campaign calls him. His trip east, at this time, is to meet with the national congressional committee and to arrange for a number of speakers who are desired in Ohio.

The itinerary of Senator Hanna's second week of Ohio campaigning was given out to-day. He opens at Norwalk on the afternoon of Monday, October 13, with Governor Nash, who accompanies him all the week. From there he goes to Findlay for an evening meeting. The tour for the remainder of the week is as follows: Piqua, Tuesday night; London, Wednesday afternoon, Xenia night; Washington Court House, Thursday afternoon, Greenfield night; Mt. Vernon Friday afternoon; Camden Saturday afternoon, Dayton night. In addition to the governor the senator will be met by H. M. Daugherty, who speaks with him at Washington Court House and Greenfield, and Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, of Iowa, who speaks with him at Camden and Dayton.

Work at the Democratic hedaquarters is also going actively ahead. Mayor Johnson, who has already gone over a good portion of the state, has been booked for a number of additional meetings. By the schedule given out to-day he will put in most of his time between October 17 and the close in Cleveland, speaking there on that date, the 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, and continuously from the 27 to November 4. Rev. Mr. Bigelow, of Cincinnati, candidate for secretary of state, will be with him in Cleveland all of these dates, except one or two, when he speaks in outside places. The 23d, 24th and 25th of October Johnson will spend at Cincinnati with the preacher candidate.

Arrangements for outside talent of a national reputation are also being made by the Democrats.. Judge Tarvin, of Kentucky, and John W Kern, of Indiana, have accepted an invitation to come and it is expected to add to these others of equal prominence.

OCEAN FARES HIGHER.

New York, Oct. 4.—Closely following the completion of the great steamship combination comes the announcement of an advance in cabin passenger rates. The rise affects only the second cabin at present. The increase is $5 on each second cabin ticket, either going or coming, and the new rate goes into effect immediately. The new rate makes the second cabin rate each way $45 in certain ships and $47.50 for the faster ones. The Cunard line and two big German lines will join in the increase.

The new rates are as follows: Teutonic, Majestic, St. Paul, St. Louis, Germanic, Celtic, Eturia and Umbria, $45; Oceanic, Lucania and Campania, $47.50. The German lines will be proportionately higher.

COLLAPSE OF SEATS.

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 4.—A report from Marysville, Mo., says:

Fifteen hundred people were thrown several feet to the ground by the collapse of the seats in a tent where a show was in progress. Two hundred were injured, some seriously.

J. C. Donnelly, ex-mayor of Marysville, was badly injured, having a number of bones broken and sustaining serious injuries about the back.

Miss Rose Montgomery, of Bolockow, Mo., received injuries in the back, which will probably prove fatal. An unknown child was so badly hurt that it cannot recover. Dozens of others were removed to their homes immediately, a few of whom may die.

CONFERENCE FAILED

To Settle the Coal Strike—Operators Would Not Arbitrate.

Washington, Oct. 3.—The second step in the President's efforts to effect a settlement between the anthracite coal magnates and the miners was taken to-day. At 11:10 o'clock, ten minutes after the hour fixed for the conference, every person who had been invited to participate, with the exception of President Olyphant of the Delaware & Hudson, who sent as his personal representative David Wilcox, vice president and general counsel of the road, and President Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania road, was present in the second story front room of the temporary executive mansion, where the President since his return from Indianapolis has transacted such necessary public busines as could not be postponed. The President during the conference was seated in a large invalid chair, his left leg extended at full length, resting upon a cushion. The President greeted most

JOHN D. MITCHELL

cordially each of his guests as they appeared, and when all were assembled he stated to them in a brief preliminary way his object in calling them together. The President, fully realizing the importance of the communication that he was to make, had prepared a carefully worded paper setting forth in detail his position on the pending controversy. The President said:

"I wish to call your attention to the fact that there are three parties affected by the situation in the anthracite trade—the operators, the miners and the general public. I speak for neither the operators nor the miners, but for the general public. The questions at issue which led to the situation affect immediately the parties concerned—the operators and the miners; but the situation itself vitally affects the public.

"As long as there seemed to be a reasonable hope that these matters could be adjusted between the parties it did not seem proper to me to intervene in any way. I disclaim any right or duty to intervene in this way upon legal grounds or upon any official relation that I bear to the situation, but the urgency and the terrible nature of the catastrophe impending over a large portion of our people in the shape of a winter fuel famine impel me, after much anxious thought, to believe that my duty requires me to use whatever influence I personally can bring to end a situation which has become literally intolerable.

"I wish to emphasize the character of the situation and to say that its gravity is such that I am constrained urgently to insist that each of you realize the heavy burden of responsibility upon him. We are upon the threshold of winter with an already existing coal famine, the future terrors of which we can hardly yet appreciate.

"The evil possibilities are so far-reaching, so appalling, that it seems to me that you are not only justified in sinking, but required to sink, for the time being, any tenacity as to your respective claims in the matter at issue between you.

"In my judgment the situation imperatively requires that you meet upon the common plane of the necessities of the public. With all the earnestness there is in me I ask that there be an immediate resumption of operations in the coal

JOHN MARKLE

mines in some such way as will without a day's unnecessary delay meet the crying needs of the people.

"I do not invite a discussion of your respective claims and positions. I appeal to your patriotism, to the spirit that sinks personal considerations and makes individual sacrifices for the general good."

Long before the hour fixed for the conference a large crowd had assembled outside the White House. The first official caller at the White House was Hon. Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor. He has made an investigation of the strike situation and the President desired to obtain from him what he could of the important features of the conditions between the operators and the miners. Secretary Root called and remained for a short time, and at about 10:30 o'clock Attorney-General Knox went to the President's room.

Mr. Mitchell and his party were first to arrive at the White House, and they came a few minutes before the time fixed. They rode to Jackson Place on an Avenue car and walked up to the White House. A score of cameras were trained on the party as they crossed the street. They were escorted to a room on the first floor.

Just after 11 o'clock President George F. Baer of the Reading Railway, E. B. Thomas of the Erie, and W. H. Truesdale, of the Lackawanna, drove up in a carriage. They also were subjected to several snap shots by ambitious photographers. They went to a room on the first floor, separate from that occupied by the labor leaders. They were soon followed by E. B. Fowler, of the Ontario & Western, John Markle, of the firm of G. B. Markle & Company, coal operators, and David Wilcox, vice-president of the Delaware & Hudson, representing President Olyphant, of that road.

President A. J. Cassatt of the Pennsylvania, who had been invited, did not come. He sent a telegram to President Roosevelt explaining his inability to be present.

At ten minutes after 11 o'clock the two delegations were escorted up stairs, the labor leaders going first. Attorney-General Knox and Commissioner Wright remained with the President.

When the President concluded the reading of his statement he said he did not expect that either party would be ready to submit propositions at this time, but he asked them to take into consideration what he had said and to return at 3 o'clock. He said he hoped that some proposition might be presented at that time which would furnish the basis of an adjustment.

The conference then terminated. It had lasted less than 15 minutes. The representatives of the railways came down the stairs first and went to their carriages. They refused to say anyheadquarters when asked where they could be seen. President Baer remarked to the newspaper men: "Gentlemen, what we want is to get some place where you can't find us and where we will not be interrupted." They then drove away.

President Mitchell and his party followed soon after, refusing to say anything. A little later Attorney General Knox left the White House. It was understood that both parties to the conference would, during the adjournment, formulate some proposition based on what the President had said, or that each would be prepared with a reply to present to the President when the conference was resumed at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Mitchell and his party were astir early. They breakfasted at the Reuter hotel, afterwards Mr. Mitchell was joined by President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor. They left the hotel together, and Mr. Mitchell was not seen again until he made his appearance at the White House conference at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Mitchell declined to discuss the situation from any point of view in advance of the meeting, merely saying that under the circumstances he could not be expected to talk.

The other members of the Mitchell party were President Nichols of District Miners' union No. 1, President Thomas Duffy of District union No. 7, and President John Fahey, of District union No. 9.

They, too, declined to discuss the probabilities of the conference.

They were more concerned as to whether they would be admitted to the meeting, but, upon the whole, were inclined to think they would be, and they were right, as the event proved. They were in a cheerful mood and all contended that the miners were prepared to hold out indefinitely if their demands were not granted, the demands being as originally outlined by the Shamokin convention.

Thomas W. Fowler of the Ontario & Western Railroad, called on Secretary Root last night. Nothing could be learned concerning the nature of the conference, save that a few preliminaries were arranged for to-day's meeting.

At 12:30 o'clock Secretary Root terminated nearly an hour's private conference with the President. The secretary was in an optimistic mood when he left the White House. He said he could not communicate anything further than what

GEORGE F. BAER.

had been given to the press, but he did not hesitate to express his individual opinion to the effect that the prospects were bright for some satisfactory outcome to the negotiations instituted today. He thought that the strong point of the situation was that for the first time the conflicting elements had been brought fairly face to face—in the bull ring, as he expressed it—and they were row in a position where it was incumbent upon them to do something. In other words the ice had been broken as between the parties, and he was hopeful that when they came together again the way would be paved for some sort of a compromise.

Secretary Moody dropped in to see the President about noon. He stayed, however, but a few minutes, and while he stated that it was purely naval business that brought him to the White House he did not deny that he had acquainted himself with the coal strike situation.

When Mr. Mitchell and District Presidents Duffy, Nicholls and Fahey left the White House after the conference they returned to the hotel where they were closeted during the afternoon. Mr. Mitchell declined to say anything about his purpose in regard to a settlement of the strike.

The representatives of the railroads were driven from the White House to their train in which they remained at the Baltimore & Ohio station until it was time to leave for the second conference. They each prepared a separate statement to present to the President.

President Baer was asked if there was any prospect of a settlement of the strike. He replied that he could not tell, as each company would submit a separate statement to the President.

All the parties to the conference were at the White House by 3:15 p. m. and the meeting then was resumed.

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MOROS ROUTED.

Capt. Pershing Captures All Their Forts.

Manila, Oct. 4.—Captain John J. Pershing's column has completely routed the Maciu Moros, in the island of Mindanao, killing or wounding a hundred of them, and capturing and destroying 40 forts. Two Americans were wounded.

On Tuesday the Moros retired to their largest and strongest fort, on the lake shore, and on Wednesday Captain Pershing attacked them with artillery, bombarding the enemy for three hours. At noon Lieutenant Loring, leading a squad of men, attempted to set fire to the fort. He crept under the walls and started a blaze, but the Moros discovered him and forced the Americans to retreat. During the afternoon the Sultan of Cabucatan led a sortie at the head of a band of fanatics, armed with krises. They crept through the grass and sprang up and attacked the Americans. The sultan was wounded six times and boloed an American before he died. His followers were killed. In the darkness Wednesday night Captain Pershing took his batteries within a hundred yards of the forts, closed in his infantry lines and resumed the attack. The Moros broke through twice and attempted to escape by the beach, but were discovered and many of them were killed.

The Moros abandoned the fort early on Thursday, after fifteen hours' bombardment, and on Thursday Captain Pershing destroyed the rest of the forts and returned to Camp Vicars. It is believed the moral effect on the Moros will be great. General Davis has ordered that hostilities be stayed, in order to permit the Sultan of Bacolod and other hostile sultans to make peace. The Sultans of Maciu were confident of their ability to defeat the Americans and vowed before the fight to enter slavery voluntarily if they themselves were defeated. General Davis has sent General Sumner, in command of the American forces in Mindanao, congratulatory telegram on the success of Captain Pershing and the small American loss.

EARTHQUAKE AT GUAM.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Acting Secretary Darling, of the navy department, received a cable message to-day from Rear Admiral Wildes, at Cavite, P. I., transmitting the following message from Capt. Schroeder, naval commander of the island of Gaum:

"Reported destructive earthquake at Guam, September 22. No Americans injured. Damage naval station estimated at $23,000. Damage to insular public buildings and bridges, $22,000. Authority is required to purchase necessary material for island to make immediate necessary repairs."

MICHIGAN CANDIDATE.

Detroit, Oct. 1.—After an animated discussion lasting nearly three hours yesterday afternoon, the Democratic state central committee selected L. T. Durand, of Saginaw, as the party's candidate for governor. The new nomination was made necessary by the withdrawal of Judge George H. Durand, of Flint, a

L. T. DURAND.

brother of yesterday's nominee, Judge Durand was stricken with paralysis five weeks ago and his condition has remained such that all thought of his going through a campaign or fill the office of governor had to be abandoned.

The fight yesterday lay between the Gold Democrats, who favored L. T. Durand, and the silver leaders, who wanted to nominate State Senator J. W. Helme, of Adrian; Charles R. Sligh, of Grand Rapids, or some other Democrat who had come out as a silver man in 1896. Helme's friends stood by his declaration that the state convention should be reconvened to fill Judge Durand's place on the ticket, and as he had declared that he would not accept a nomination at the hands of the committee, his name was not presented. On the second formal ballot the committee stood 14 for Durand and 10 for Sligh, the nomination of Durand being immediately thereafter made unanimous.

French 3 per cent bonds below par, and bankers declare fresh government loan necessary; 1902 deficit over $80,000,000.

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"Your Electric Belt cured my lame back. Before I took your treatment I was hardly able to do my work. I was weak nervously, and sore and lame all over my body. I am well and strong again. Thanks to your Electric Belt and Treatment. Your Vienna Electric Belt is a wonder."—C. T.

VIENNA MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
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A TRAINING CRUISE.

San Francisco, Oct. 6.—The training ship Adams, with 175 naval apprentices on board, is preparing to sail on an extended cruise. While in mid-ocean the vessel will bay a visit to Wake island, to observe the conditions there. This island is only two-thirds of the way from Honolulu to Guam and though owned by the United States has never been thoroughly explored. Wake island may be made a station for the cable that is being laid from here to Manila. It is almost a barren rock, east of the eighteenth meridian.

OVER THE GRAVE OF LINCOLN'S MOTHER

MONUMENT UNVEILED A FEW DAYS AGO OVER THE TOMB OF NANCY HANKS LINCOLN

TRUE FOOD

Always Cures Dyspepsia.

Wrong food brings penalties.

A lady in Lone Tree, Okla., found this out. After suffering for years with dyspepsia, she says:—

"Many times I could not eat anything; sometimes I drank a little hot milk, at other times the lightest food distressed me so that death would have been gladly welcomed as a relief. I was weak and listless and unable to work for want of strength.

Two years ago a dear friend earnestly recommended me to try Grape Nuts as she had found it a most valuable food. I commenced to use it immediately and the benefit I received in an incredibly short time was almost marvelous.

Words cannot express the joy and thankfulness I felt when I found I was relieved of that dreadful distress from indigestion that I had been experiencing after each meal.

After continued use, health and strength returned; I began to enjoy life and go among my friends again so much improved that remarks were made about my good health. I sleep well now, sit all days with perfect ease and comfort and sew and work as I like. I wish I could induce every sufferer from dyspepsia to use Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

THE HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNGFOLKS.

EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR.

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

In order to live nobly the inward life, we must arouse our conscience—that divine instinct which is within us.

Thursday.

Let us have friends, not chance friends, not casual relationships, not even those merely of affection; but friends of thought and will.

Friday.

The more we interest others in our secret trials, and disturb ourselves about the effect we produce, the more wretched we shall be. Silence is golden.

Saturday.

He only is free and individual who, forgetting his mere self, lets himself out sincerely, trustfully, in the spirit of love. What discords might be avoided, what joy could come into life, if this law were generally recognized.

Sunday.

The work which we count so hard to do, He makes it easy, for He works, too;
The days that are long to live are His,—
A bit of His bright eternities;
And close to our need His helping is.

Monday.

Every condition may be a help or a hindrance. We faint and weaken under circumstances. But the greater power lies in us and not in our environment. We are bound down only so long as we are willing.

Tuesday.

Do not falter before any obstacle that stands in the pathway of individual development along unselfish lines. If the task seems momentarily too hard, pause to gather reserve power.

Nothing Gained By Worry.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

The philosophy which teaches the weakness that worry brings is every day gaining a stronger hold upon people. This is due, without question, to the wonderful growth of the various movements which have for their basis the power of thought-control over the body, as well as over the circumstances and environment, the successes and the failures of the individual. Many people are coming to act upon the principle who do not acknowledge that it has the potency ascribed to it, but taking a common sense view of the matter that worry has certainly no power of accomplishment while it renders them uncomfortable, they refuse its indulgence.

It will be remembered that Theodore F. Seward wrote much of the futility of worrying and established societies whose members pledged themselves to the endeavor to cultivate the habit of dwelling in thought upon the good, the bright, the beautiful in life. A society with such an object is far from puerile, for in proportion to the will and devotion of its members, sunshine instead of clouds will prevail in their surroundings.

To belong to a society is not, however, a necessity in order to form the habit of seeing the bright side of things. Individually we may learn to count the blessings in our lives instead of numbering our sorrows and disappointments, to look for the light rather than persistently dwelling in the darkness. It is easy enough to prove that in this way we may add to our happiness and to our power of successful accomplishment, by making the experiment for a season, of simply refusing to worry about anything. This does not mean that we are to sit down with folded hands and make no effort to find a remedy for existing evils; use no means to overcome obstacles which loom in our pathway, but that having given our best thought and energy to the purpose, we should not dwell morbidly upon failure. What lies beyond any possibility of ours to change should be accepted quietly, and the thought turned away to the pleasant things that are still within reach.

A writer in the current number of a London magazine upon Worry and How to Cure It, gives among his prescriptions the following:

"Put yourself in touch with broader and bigger ideas of life and of life's meaning."

"Try to understand something of the underlying principles of things."

"Go as often as you can into God's beautiful world of nature."

"Quietly wait upon God. So shall you find yourself at the hidden spring of all peace and strength and in simple trustfulness shall experience the glad realization of the poet that

God's greatness
Flows around our incompleteness
Round our restlessness His rest."

A world of meaning lies in these sentences. The first is only another way of urging the looking away from self and environment out into the world of thought and action, to find what the noblest and best of its leaders are thinking and doing. Nothing will better enable one to see the petty value of much that is accounted important and even necessary.

The effort to "understand the underlying principles of things" will give the mind so much food for thought in the wonders thus disclosed that no time for worry will remain. All around us in common, every-day familiar objects are laws of growth and action of which we have no understanding because we have made no use of our powers of thought and observation. Employing them, and a whole world of whose existence we have not dreamed, opens wide its doors. Entering therein, and worry will be left without for lack of room.

This prescription is closely related to the one which follows—"go as often as you can into God's beautiful world of nature." Such going includes something more than an occasional seeking of the pleasant places of the earth where are green trees, flower-spangled fields, velvety turfs, and the glory of mountains and valleys, sea and sky. Careless eyes roam over such variety and beauty day after day, utterly unseeing, because the thought is turned exclusively into the narrow channel of self. Worry may control the mind there, as absolutely as elsewhere amid homelier surroundings, unless some perception of the higher meaning of this beauty enters the soul of the beholder, leading him to consider the glory and majesty of the Infinite, the source of all life.

Why should we worry? No calamity was ever made less by brooding over it constantly. No misfortune was ever prevented, no sorrow ever delayed by fear and anxiety. We know that, and yet we go on straining our eyes at shadows that may never have substance, unless we give it to them by our persistent recognition.

Let us always be of good cheer. Face the future with smiling face, even though the heart is aching, and by and by the pain will pass away. Look for the good, and the good will come to you, if not what you desire, yet in some form to bring gladness. Do not live in the future. The present is all that is yours; its duties of the greatest importance. Well done, and the foundation of a happy to-morrow is builded.

And then, "quietly wait on God." These are not words to put carelessly aside as not belonging to busy, stirring life. The "waiting," which is trusting, should enter into everything we do, and there will then be no worry possible, since what gives it birth will pass away. "For so shall you find yourself at the hidden spring of all peace and strength, and in simple trustfulness shall experience the glad realization of the poet that

God's greatness
Flows around our incompleteness
Round our restlessness His rest."

The Cozy Corner:

An "Ex-Schoolmam's" Opinion.

Without saying anything to disparage private schools, I must say a few words in defense of our public schools. In referring to portions of the letter signed "A. F. D." nothing but friendliness is meant, and, I hope, no offense will be taken.

While the public school brings together all classes and prepares the child for conditions he must meet in after life, that is not all it does by any means.

Any child of average intelligence who completes, even eight grades in school, will be prepared to meet life with considerable intelligence and not many are called to leave school at that early age.

The bright scholars are promoted at the end of the year's work, and in many schools they promote at the end of each semester. It frequently happens, too, that a child who is able, is allowed to do two years' work in one year; all this regardless of the "dull classmate."

Our teachers strive to make the surroundings pleasant to their pupils and the sensitive girl need not sit so very close to one "noisy and vulgar"—indeed, noise and vulgarity are not allowed in the school-room at all, while in the short intermissions scholars are pretty sure to find congenial friends and companions.

Teachers strive to teach lessons of morality to their pupils and are required to give general lessons on subjects calculated to help to make of the boys and girls in their care, good men and women when they have left school. The subject of teaching religion in schools has often been discussed with the result that each must do as seems best for that especial one.

I know there are evils in our public schools—but they can also be found in those which are private. The school cannot take the place of the home, neither can the teachers do the work that properly belongs to the parents. Teach your children to be honest, kind, polite, clean in words and actions—in short to do right, then, whether he attends a public school with the great majority, or a more select private one, he will be a credit to your instructions.

Here in Iowa we have the public schools very much at heart and are justly proud of them, so when I hear anyone speak, even in the least, against the system, I wish to give the speaker the advice Billings did to the man about to be married—"Don't."—Ex-Schoolma'am," Iowa.

"Lil" Goes for Flowers.

Dear Cozy Cornerites, here am I again, coming with the glorious autumn days, too beautiful to spend indoors. "Katherine K." come and sit by me while I tell you, and our friends, what I did this morning.

It was Saturday morning, the beds were airing, breakfast over, dishes washed, the bread kneaded into the "large loaf" and set to rise when I went out to our apple tree to get some fruit for pies.

In a vacant lot near by, I saw some golden-rod and wild asters growing, which, of course, I gathered. Then I found a pretty weed for my winter bouquet and that reminded me of the grasses by the spring that I have been intending to gather, but for which I had not yet found the time. Why not go after them this morning?

After twenty-four hours of steady rain everything is washed clean, and is sparkling with beauty. The temptation is too much to be resisted and I resolve to go, even if the bread isn't ready to mix. I hurried to the house, the bread was accommodating so I slipped a walking skirt over my calico dress and donning my hat and jacket I crossed the street, climbed over a fence, then went over the hills across a number of vacant lots to the spring. Wasn't it fine!

I came home with my arms full of grasses, weed, and other pretty things that I found growing by the wayside. I had been gone just 45 minutes, the bread was light and as I fashioned it into loaves I felt like singing—

"My life flows on in endless song,"

but, unfortunately I cannot sing, so I made pies instead and had dinner ready when the boys came home.

This afternoon I have done the necessary cleaning and my house is in order for the day of rest. The clock says it is half-past three and I shall do nothing more until supper-time, except to mend a coat for "Petkins" and rest myself.

Now my dear, methodical friends, don't criticise too severely. "Laura of the Porch," "Katherine K." and your friend "Lil," but get out into the fresh air and sunshine and learn for yourselves how much better it will be for you than to wait until every last bit of work is done before you rest.

Our lives cannot always—

"Flow on in endless song."

We all have our times of chastening, and bitter indeed we sometimes find them; we have our "valley of humiliation," but we need not linger there: we break the laws of Nature and must pay the penalties, but I believe we—meaning the trio I just mentioned—get more solid enjoyment in our lives than if we followed the example of some so-called, good housekeepers.

To the sisters whose lot seems too hard to bear, I send my truest sympathy; I know much of the "bitter-sweet" found in the life of a wife and mother, but I know, too, that there will come a time for all when there will be fewer cares, and more quiet, restful hours when the children are a little older grown.—"Lil," Mich.

Asked and Answered.

Will some one please send recipe for making both sweet and soda crackers, such as we buy at the stores?—"E. A. L.," Oregon.

"Hardwood Floors"—How is wax prepared for using on hard wood floors?

It can be bought ready for use of any dealer in paints, and is cheaper, and better prepared, than you could possibly do it at home.

"Tourist," for night wear on your long excursion, a loose gown made wrapper fashion of light colored gingham or pongee, or outing flannel, will be suitable. This will be quite as comfortable to sleep in, as a regulation nightgown and look much better.

"Undecided"—You will be quite safe in making up the brown goods, as all shades of that color will be popular this winter. Make a full suit, skirt, waist and jacket of the goods and trim with a golden brown velvet. Have a hat to match, of brown felt trimmed with the same shade of velvet used on the gown, and a brown plume, or wing.

To remove iron rust from white goods, dissolve a rounding teaspoonful of oxalic acid in a cupful of boiling water, dip the spots in this and rinse very thoroughly in clear water immediately. One application is usually sufficient to remove the rust; if it is not, dip it again.—Mrs. "A. P.," Mich.

One of the New Writers.

Miss Louise Forsslund, whose new novel, The Ship of Dreams, is just published by the Harpers, had an interesting experience with her first novel, The Story of Sarah. In the first place, the book was the young author's initial attempt at a long story, and she spent three years in writing it. Then followed eight weary months in which she endeavored to find a publisher. The first one rejected it; the second likewise; and so on through five dismal rejections. The sixth refused even to examine it, saying he was too busy. The seventh publisher accepted it, and the book proved a success. Now comes this author's second book, The Ship of Dreams, showing a striking advance in power and charm over her first, and dealing with that part of our country and people its author knows best—Long Island and its native folk.

Miss Forsslund was born at Sayville, Long Island, near to the spot where her maternal ancestors have lived for generations. Her father is a native of Sweden, who came to this country nearly sixty years ago, and after some years' prospecting in the California gold fields, where, as he is fond of relating, "he became acquainted with a young newspaper fellow named Clemens," who subsequently became famous as Mark Twain, he settled down in Sayville. Here he has remained for the past fifty years. Miss Forsslund has rarely left the island except on occasional visits to friends in New York. She had the usual public school education afforded by the local schools, after which she spent a year and a half at the Packer Institute, Brooklyn.

Some Law Points for Women.

If women would take pains to learn what rights the law now gives them, in place of worrying so much about the rights that are denied them, they would, in many instances, be agreeably surprised.

Many times women suffer loss of property simply because of the ignorance which makes them an easy prey of unscrupulous men. In a majority of instances this ignorance is the consequence of thoughtlessness or carelessness, but it sometimes happens that a woman has no opportunity of learning of the laws which most concern her business affairs. Evidence of this fact is shown by the many letters addressed to The Blade asking for information. It is in answer to such inquiries that the following is given:

While the laws on the subject of the ownership of property, etc., differ in some points in the different states the main principles are the same.

Mrs. B., of New York, writes: "My husband died recently, leaving a large amount of personal property. We had no children, and neither of us had living relatives nearer than an uncle or aunt. Since his death his father's brother—whom we never saw—has put in a claim for half of the property, saying that as I have no children, the property goes to my husband's relations equally with me.

Is this so? And must I give up half of the property which I worked to help gain to go to this man who never as much as claimed relationship to us during my husband's life? I ask you because I am afraid if I go to a lawyer I may have to pay the greater part of my money in order to save the rest."

The law of the state of New York specifies as kin who shall inherit in the event of a man's death—his children, grandchildren, father, mother, sister, brother, niece or nephew; there being none of these, the widow is entitled to all the personal property.

"What, if any," asks E. M. M.," Idaho, "is the difference between an executor and an administrator of an estate?"

An executor is any one chosen by a person making a last will and testament, to carry out the provisions of the will. An administrator is some one appointed by the court to distribute the personal property of a person who dies without making a will.

An executor—unless he be a foreigner—is not obliged to give bonds, but an administrator is required by law to do so. Neither executor nor administrator can dispose of any property—save to pay the funeral expenses—without permission from the probate court, and both must, at proper intervals, account to the same court for the property in their charge.

The administrator of an estate is usually selected from the relatives in the following order, viz: the widow, children, father, mother, brother, sister, and grandchildren of the deceased. Any one can refuse to act either as executor or administrator, and the heirs can unite in recommending to the court a person for either position in such case. The only persons prohibited by law from acting in this capacity being any person, male or female, under twenty-one years of age, an alien, an habitual drunkard, or a married woman, should her husband withold his consent.

All debts of an estate must be paid before the legacies, either special or general. The undertaker's bill takes precedence of all others, then the physician's bill; after these, bills of tradesmen, etc. Should there not be a sufficient sum remaining to pay the legatees, they are to be paid a proportionate share from whatever assets may remain.

A widow with young children is allowed to keep, during their minority, the household furnishings, wearing apparel, etc., necessary for their maintenance, and what money is needed for living expenses for sixty days after the death of her husband.

She is entitled to one-third of his estate provided she has not forfeited it by accepting a money equivalent in lieu of dower, signed a deed or mortgage during his life, or been divorced from him.

In case her dower interest is less than one thousand dollars, the appraisers usually set apart that amount for her use if the estate will allow of their so doing.

A man is bound to pay all reasonable debts of his wife's contracting after their marriage, and the law holds that "reasonable" debts shall include whatever is necessary to enable her to dress and live in a manner suitable to his station in life.

Should a wife be possessed of a private income it does not exempt her husband from the obligation of paying her debts for these things, if his income will admit.

But if a woman makes a debt with the understanding that it is her own debt, and that she will be responsible for it, then her husband cannot be held for it in case she fails to meet her liability. Neither can he be held if, for any good and sufficient reason, he publicly announces that he will not be responsible.

A woman has, in some states, greater control of her property than her husband has of his; she can sell, mortgage, or will it as she pleases without consulting her husband, while no sale made by him is valid without her signature and consent.

This is the law on a few points only—merely as answers to inquiries—but there are many others equally interesting and useful, and the study of this subject—law for women—would prove vastly more useful to a woman's club than many of less practical value to which they devote their time.

Any good lawyer would suggest the text books most suitable for such study, and by acquiring a knowledge of the common law, women would be saved much loss, and more worry, over possible trouble.

THE MERRY-GO-ROUNDS

"Oregon Bach" heard from.

If I had time, and the Chaperone would allow the space, I would try to express my gratitude to those who have given me hope and sympathy through The Blade, but as my house has not changed much in its appearance since I was with you last, I feel certain you will commend me for not spending the time necessary for putting it in order, in greetings.

I might tell you—if you cared to hear it—that I am the owner of two farms—one three and the other four miles from the county seat and I might ask some of those who have so kindly sympathized with me, to come out and wash my dishes, if I did not realize that I would be asking a great deal. I think there are, however, some girls in the M. G. R. who would be willing to make great sacrifices if by so doing they could help a fellow-being.

"Walter Douglas," here is my hand; I always give an attentive ear to advice, but I have been doing my own thinking and acting ever since I was ten years of age, and it is like throwing pearls before swine to advise me now. If any of the girls would come and see me, for the sake of going away and telling what they saw, I would not invite them to my house, but, if they would go with me, I would show them some of the fastest horses, the fattest cattle, the straightest fence rows and,—before it fell before the sickle—the finest fields of grain they ever saw on any farm.

If they could then realize that this was all the results of my own labor, they would not expect to be dazzled by the appearance of my house. I will confess that I am not an expert housekeeper, as I have no intention of making housework the business of my life, but when it comes to cooking the necessaries I am all there, as was illustrated last spring when three ladies—two of them married—stopped at my house during a rain storm.

The hired man invited them into the kitchen where, just before going out, I had left some bread to cool. Their attention was so attracted by that that they failed to notice how long it had been since I had swept the room and after many complimentary remarks, one of the ladies said: "It is always the case that a man can beat a woman at any work he will try."

"A. Lee," if after searching your heart, you find that you could "live with love and work for none but a farmer," I should certainly "long to see your face, just once." "Snowflake," I very highly appreciate the sympathy expressed by the M. G. R.'s and trust I may always be worthy of it.—"Oregon Bach."

Dear M. G. R.'s, do I come too often to be welcome? I hope not, for I have so much pleasure and help from my visits with you. I am a school girl, who hopes some time to be a school ma'am and think I fully appreciate the value of an education, believing that whatever path we may choose for our lives, it will be better filled if we have the advantage of a good education to start with.

Do you covet learning's prize?
Climb her heights and take it.
In ourselves our future lies,
Life is what we make it.

And if this be true—that our lives are what we make them—we should do all we can to make them true and beautiful, and our motto will always help us to do this.—"Tennessee Blue Bell."

May I come in for a little chat to-day? If Miss Prudence will ask me to be seated for a few moments I will tell you a little about myself.

I was born in Ohio in 1886, and ten years later met that greatest of all losses to a young girl, the death of my dear mother. For two years after this I saw much of the dark side of life, as most orphans do, but then brighter days came to me when I was adopted by some friends who have done all for the homeless and motherless girl that her own parents could have done.

I have had the advantages of good schools, and have tried to profit by them, so as to become a teacher, and hope, before another year, to accomplish this desire.

Before I go, I wish to congratulate our story tellers, and tell them they have done excellently well and given us a great deal of pleasure.—"Mildred," Ohio.

Dear M. G. R. Friends:—Since I last wrote you I have been engaged—now "Oregon Bach" do not be discouraged—for I have been "engaged" in studying music a part of the time, and in housework the rest.

I wish to tell you of one good result of my membership in this society: I attended the Valentine party given by "Cousin Patsy" in February, 1901, and thereby gained, in my hostess, a life-long friend I trust. I have had much pleasure already from this friend's letters and shall love the M. G. R. as having been the means of becoming acquainted with such a lovely girl.

I hope that "Fairy Flora" has not deserted us entirely, but will soon come again to visit our circle.—"Flossie," Mich.

Dear M. G. R.'s:—After reading your very interesting letters for the last year, and being convinced of the wisdom and assistance of your motto, I feel that I should not only receive profit but pleasure by becoming a member of this society. Therefore I now apply for admission and shall await anxiously the result of your consideration of my request.

Looking in upon one of your meeting days, I behold Miss Prudence surrounded by a group of young folks, each one filled with a desire to live a pure life and to reach the highest intellectual attainments, and who has for his motto to do all the good he can. With such a picture before me, how could I be otherwise than anxious for your answer?—"Rex Montes" W. Va.

This king of the mountains may be assured that he is welcome, and must soon come with a letter which will prove his interest in our work.

Those in favor of the serial story must not delay too long in sending the names of their choice for the writers. The polls will close the first of November.

BEARS.

When I my last good-night have said,
When lights are low, and I'm in bed,
Then, oh, dear me!
I always see
Bears.

I hang my clothes with nicest care,
As I've been told, upon a chair,
They always turn
When low lights burn,
To bears.

If, then, I move to face the door
And rug lies rumpled on the floor
Why, I would know,
Should that rug grow
A bear?

When Bruno growls, though no one's near,
When sleeping puss awakes in fear,
'T is plain to me
They also see
Those bears.

When I'm a man, how shall I fight
A bear that disappears with light?
While pondering deep
I fall asleep
To bears.

—Louise T. H. Pope, in Christian Register.

NOWHERE AND WHAT WAS THERE.

Dorothy sat up in bed impatiently. "I can't see why you don't let me alone," she said to the Dream. "I was good; I was sound asleep."

"That's about the only time that you are good," said the Dream, balancing himself on the footboard.

"Well, you needn't talk," said Dorothy, crossly. "You are bad yourself. In fact, you are about the worst Dream I ever had."

"Oh, come now," said the Dream. "How about that one that brought the great, big striped tiger right into your room, and was going to let him eat you up, only your mother came, when you screamed, and drove him away?"

"Yes, he was pretty bad," admitted Dorothy, "but just see what you did! You knocked the floor right out from under everything, so that, when I looked over the edge of the bed, I looked clear down to Nowhere, and pretty nearly fell over. It was awful!"

The Dream giggled. "My! but you were frightened! And I have not put the floor back again yet, either! Say, come on down there with me, and I'll surprise you. We will be back to breakfast."

"But you are a bad Dream, and I am afraid to trust myself to you," objected Dorothy. "You might get me into all sorts of trouble. No, thank you, I don't believe I'll go."

"Oh, yes, you will," said the Dream, jumping off the foot-board and hopping across the counterpane toward her. He was little and thin and brown, and had sharp ears and a sharp nose and sharp toes, and very, very sharp eyes; and he wore a suit of skin-tight brown velvet and little, soft velvet shoes. He took hold of two of Dorothy's fingers! "Come on," he said.

"I won't!" said Dorothy, holding back, and looking fearfully over the edge of the bed, away down to Nowhere.

"Oh, yes, you will," said the Dream again. "Stand up!"

Dorothy obeyed, although she tried her very best not to. It seemed as if she simply could not help herself.

"Now jump!" said the Dream; and away they went.

"Why, this isn't so very bad," said Dorothy, catching her breath after the first terrible feeling of falling, as she found herself moving swiftly along through space; "only I'd like to see something. When you can't see a thing, and it isn't dark, either, you sort of feel as if you weren't anywhere."

"You are not," said the Dream. "This is Nowhere."

"Oh!" said Dorothy. "Then there isn't anything here to see, of course."

"What would you like to see?" asked the Dream. "If there is anything that isn't anywhere that you would care to have a look at, just think of it, and you will see it."

"I should like to see Tomorrow," said Dorothy, hesitatingly. "Folks are always talking about it, and yet it never comes."

As she spoke she saw before her a great figure plodding along in the shadow. Its face was scowling and fretful, and it was loaded down with all sorts of things. In one hand was a satchel of school books and a half-hemmed handkerchief, while the fingers of the other hand were constantly moving up and down as if practicing on the piano, and all over its back were pinned unfinished pieces of fancywork, half-written letters and neglected tasks of all kinds.

"Oh, how ugly!" exclaimed Dorothy. "I always did hate to-morrows, there is so much to be done in them, but I had no idea that they were as bad as that. And I see now why it never gets here, because it is going the other way, of course."

The Dream chuckled. "Don't like her appearance, eh? Well, it is all the way that you look at her. Go around on the other side, the bright side, and take a look from there."

Dorothy stepped around on the other side, and, lo! the shadow melted away, and the heavy, dark figure changed to that of a lovely maiden dancing along before them, smiling and beckoning. Her hair was wreathed with flowers, and over her arm were thrown daintily finished bits of sewing and embroidery. The fingers of one hand still moved as if playing on the piano, but they brought forth the most beautiful music.

Dorothy started forward. "Oh, how lovely!"

"Makes a difference which way you look at her, doesn't it?" said the Dream.

"I should say so!" cried Dorothy. "I shall always look at the bright side hereafter. I had no idea that it made so much difference."

"Good!" said the Dream. "Now what else do you want to see? But never mind, here comes something."

Dorothy looked, and then screamed and clung to the Dream; for there, coming straight toward her, was a most dreadful object. It was very big, nearly as large as a horse and much heavier, and it had long, shaggy hair, and hard, smooth wings, like those of a beetle. It walked upon at least eight legs, and a great pair of strong, sharp pincers projected in front of its nose; and it seemed to have about a hundred eyes on each side of its head.

As it came toward them, it opened its great red mouth full of shining white teeth, and uttered a terrible sound, something between a snarl, a roar and a buzz.

"Oh, what is it? What is it?" shrieked Dorothy, trying in vain to run away; for her feet seemed glued to the nothing upon which she was standing.

"That is a Bugbear," said the Dream, calmly; "and it is coming rather near, too, so you had better drive it away pretty soon."

"Drive it away? Oh, how? What shall I do?" screamed Dorothy, as it came closer and closer. "Why, I haven't so much as a pin."

"Laugh," said the Dream.

"Laugh!" she exclaimed indignantly. "How can I laugh, you horrid, cruel Dream, when I am frightened almost to death? Oh, dear! Oh, do something quick!"

"Do it yourself," said the Dream. "Laugh, as I told you. That is the only way."

Already the terrible beast was almost upon her, opening and closing his great pincers like an enormous pair of clashing shears. There seemed to be nothing else to do, and so poor Dorothy uttered a timid, weak little "ha-ha!" that sounded about as humorous as a sob. Nevertheless, the Bugbear seemed to hesitate, and put up a pair of its big fore paws as if to ward off a blow. "Ha-ha!" said Dorothy again, this time a little more confidently. The Bugbear backed off somewhat, and began to tremble all over. He looked so funny, such a great, big shaggy thing seeming so frightened, that Dorothy burst into a genuine laugh, loud and long. That was too much for the poor Bugbear. He tried to turn and run, but his knees were too shaky, and he only sank down upon them, growing smaller and mistier; and, when Dorothy ran forward, still laughing at his ridiculous appearance, she found that he was only a sort of a dusty cloud, which soon faded away to nothing.

Why, he wasn't anything at all!" she exclaimed to the Dream in surprise.

"You are right," said the Dream. "Always meet a Bugbear with a laugh, and he isn't there."

"How funny it is in Nowhere," said Dorothy. "But you are learning things. Really, I am growing quite brave. I think I would like to see a Ghost now, if you will be sure to stay with me."

"Oh, I'll stay," said the Dream. "Here it comes." And, sure enough, there before them stood an indistinct white figure, swaying back and forth in the air, and looking very ghostly indeed.

Dorothy shrank back a little. "I don't feel quite as brave as I did," she said in a rather small voice. "I think that I can see its eyes; they are sort of smoky and fiery.

"Go closer," said the Dream.

Dorothy took a timid step forward, and saw that the white figure seemed to be wrapped in just an ordinary white sheet, and that the eyes were merely spots of phosphorus painted upon it. Then she grew braver.

"Pull off the sheet," called the Dream.

Dorothy summed up all of her courage, and, leaning forward, she gave the corner of the sheet a jerk, when out jumped a little, laughing boy, with red cheeks and shining eyes.

"Who are you?" exclaimed Dorothy, rather startled, but smiling in spite of herself.

"Why, I'm a Joke," said the merry little boy. "That is what all ghosts are. Pull off the covering, and you'll find a joke inside every time. You may be sure of that, so you need never be afraid."

"True enough," said the Dream, joining them. "They are bad-mannered fellows, these Jokes who hide in ghosts, but they will never hurt you. They don't mean to be really bad. They are just mischievous, and sometimes they get the worst of it themselves, when they have angry people to deal with. Come, now, it is almost breakfast time. Is there anything else that you are afraid of and would like to see before you go back?"

"Well," said Dorothy, "when there is a very hard thunderstorm, I sometimes think that perhaps the end of the world has come, and that sort of frightens me."

"I can show you about that," said the Dream. "Now don't be afraid."

Then Dorothy heard a great rumbling of thunder, and saw montrous clouds come rolling up, rent here and there by vivid flashes of lightning, while the wind blew in long, heavy gusts, but she only pressed her lips tightly together, and kept saying to herself: "The Dream is with me. Nothing can really hurt me while I have the Dream."

They had been moving along very rapidly with the storm, and presently Dorothy saw that before them stood a great wall, of which she could see neither the top nor the bottom.

"This," said the Dream, "is the end of the world."

"But what is on the other side?" asked Dorothy.

"Oh, you want to go beyond, do you? You didn't say that. Well go close to the wall."

Dorothy did so, and as she laid her hand upon it she found that it was only a soft, gray curtain of mist. She drew it kently aside and peered beyond. For a long time she stood looking, her face bright with surprise and pleasure, and her eyes shining with delight. Then she drew a long breath and turned to the Dream.

"Well, if that is what comes at the end of the world, I don't care one bit how soon it comes," she said.

"Perfectly satisfied, are you?" said the Dream, with a little chuckle. "It is funny the sort of things folks are afraid of. Come, now it is breakfast time. Home you go. Shut your eyes."

When she opened them again, the clock was just striking 7, and she was once more sitting up in bed.

"Well," she said, as she looked over the bedrail down to the blue and white forget-me-not carpet, "that Dream was not such a very bad one, after all."—Cassell's Little Folks.

Banner Puzzlers

For September.

New Work—W. C. Mollett.
Solutions—W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born in Virginia in 1777, and died in Kentucky in 1852. His parents were poor, and he secured an education with great difficulty. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1806, and chosen Speaker of the House in his first term. He was elected to the United States Senate from Kentucky, and was several times re-elected to the same office. He was the author of the Missouri Compromise, and was also an unsuccessful candidate for President of the United States. He was considered one of the greatest orators of the nineteenth century.

W. C. MOLLETT.

2.—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X

1.—A son of Ephraim. (1 Chron. 7:21.)
2.—One of David's mighty men. (Sam. 23:29.)
3.—One of David's mighty men. (1 Chron. 11:42.)
4.—A son of Ephraim. (Num. 26:35.)
5.—A son of Num. (Num. 13:8.)
The primals give the name of one of the Muses; the finals give the name of the goddess of chastity and marriage.

C. M. B.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

My farm consists of 500 acres; 2 x the pasture, meadow and timber, equals 2 x the plow land; 3 x the pasture and meadow equals 2 x the timber; and the difference between the meadow and 3 x the timber, equals the plow land; required, the number of acres in each.

ELFA.

4.—WIZARD ACROSTIC.

We are four magicians. No. 1 can change a beast of burden into a fair maiden; No. 2 changes a portion of food into an eloquent speech; No. 3 can change a kind of liquor into a pleasant valley; No. 4 can change the solid earth into a South African antelope; and all together we can change the very nature of every man, woman and child who comes under our influence.

DOO TELL.

5.—QUERY.

How did the thistle chance to be selected as the national flower of Scotland?

METTA.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote: "When any of the four pillars of government are mainly shaken or weakened (which are religion, justice, counsel and treasure), men had need to pray for fair weather."

W. P. E.

Answers to Puzzles of Sept. 25.

1.—Sir Isaac Brock.
2.—$150.00. (See Chat.)
3.—Words forming double acrostic: Oreb, Reno, ends, girt, Ohio, noon. Primals—Oregon; finals—Boston.
4.—Ginger, wits, circus, wonder, lane, wheel: "Swinging around the circle."
5.—The first national convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidency of the United States was held in 1832. Before that time the candidates had been nominated by Congressional caucus, by the state legislatures, or by local conventions.
6.—Sir Walter Scott wrote: "The sun was now resting his huge disk upon the edge of the level ocean and gilding the accumulation of clouds through which he had traveled the livelong day, and which now assembled on all sides, like misfortunes and disasters around a sinking empire and falling monarch."

Chat.

The solution to the problem answered this week is this:

If B sold the carriage to C for $141.90 and lost 12% by so doing, his selling price must have been 88% of the price he paid me. If $141.90 is 88%, 1% will be 1-88 of $141.90 or $1.6125; and 100%, or the price B paid me, will be 100 times $1.6125, or $161.25. If I sold it at a gain of 7½%, then $161.25 must equal 107.5 of the price I paid. 1% will be 1-107.5 of this sum, or $1.5, and 100% will be 100 times $1.5, or $150.00.

A. P. W. please send solutions to all problems intended for publication.

W. P. E., thank you for full set of puzzles received.

H. A. Winslow, your solution was correct, though you did arrive at it by "presuming."

J. E. Moorehead, did the solution given in Chat make the process plain to you? Come again, won't you?

Herman Culver, your solution was all right, and none the worse for being "condensed."

Mispah, your set of puzzles is received, and while the first is a little long, the others will be very acceptable.

If you want a "bid" to the Thanksgiving party you had better hurry up and send in your names.

STRINGENCY RELIEVED.

Secretary Shaw's Action Ended the Crisis.

New York, Oct. 1.—The money stringency was entirely relieved by the action taken by Secretary of the Treasury Shaw in releasing $30,000,000 by abolishing the reserve on deposits and by being ready to accept other security than government bonds in special cases. The opinion was generally expressed among financiers that Mr. Shaw's action had effectually stopped the scare which came perilously near to a panic, but there seemed to be some hesitancy on the street concerning the details of the transaction.

In order to clear up any possible doubt on this subject Secretary Shaw issued a supplementary statement. This is as follows:

"The department is in receipt of a large number or requests from various banks in the country clearly showing that the statement given out last night was misunderstood, or rather that it was not carefully read.

"That there may be no misunderstanding, the following statement is made:

"No new deposits will be made on any security other than government bonds so long as government bonds can be secured. For the present banks seem to be able to obtain, frequently by borrowing, bonds other than 2 per cent consols. They can obtain the use of these bonds for a limited period and they are as desirable as any other for security for deposits.

"They are not as desirable as security for circulation, for the reason that circulation based thereon is taxable at 1 per cent, while circulation based on the 2 per cent consols is taxable at only one-half of one per cent. The banks cannot obtain, except by purchase, any bonds as a basis of circulation, because when deposited for circulation they cannot be released until the circulation is retired, and the price of bonds is so high that bank circulation is maintained at considerable loss to the banks. They must be encouraged or circulation constantly contracts.

"Therefore the department has decided to release, for such banks as have deposits and are not maintaining their limit of circulation, a portion of the bonds now held by the government, taking in lieu thereof other satisfactory security, on condition always that the bonds released will be used for the immediate issue of additional circulation.

"This provision does not apply to those banks that already have their maximum circulation, neither does it apply to banks that do not have any deposits. The sole purpose of the offer is to increase circulation that is already printed and ready to be issued and by banks that already have the bonds on deposit. These deposits being scattered throughout the entire country the relief offered, it is believed, will be national rather than local, for it applies to all sections of the country and to every state in the union."

GEN. MILES' TOUR.

San Francisco, Oct. 2.—Previous to his departure for Manila yesterday General Miles received an invitation to complete the tour of the world, partly by way of the Trans-Siberian Railway.

J. J. Barry, who is in charge of the

GENERAL MILES.

company's Asiatic business here, says that the matter apparently has been discussed in Washington. In accordance with instructions received by him, he furnished General Miles all the information possible regarding the route and he thinks the head of the army will traverse the new line across Siberia on his way home.

Weak Men Cured Free

Send Name and Address To-Day. You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous for Life.

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and

Health, Strength and Vigor For Men.

vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 862 Hull bldg., Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send you the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail, show what men think of their generosity.

"Dear Sirs:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sirs:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what i needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sirs:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential; mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking, and they want every man to have it.

Few People Realize

The Danger in That Common Disease Catarrh.

Because catarrhal diseases are so common and because catarrh is not rapidly fatal, people too often overlook and neglect it until some incurable ailment develops as a result of the neglect.

The inflamed condition of the membrane of the nose and throat makes a fertile soil for the germs of Pneumonia and Consumption, in fact catarrhal pneumonia and catarrhal consumption are the most common forms of these dreaded diseases which annually cause more than one-quarter of the deaths in this country.

Remedies for catarrh are almost as numerous as catarrh sufferers, but very few have any actual merit as a cure, the only good derived being simply a temporary relief.

There is, however, a very effective remedy recently discovered which is rapidly becoming famous for its great value in relieving and permanently curing all forms of catarrhal diseases, whether located in the head, throat, lungs or stomach.

This new catarrh cure is principally composed of a gum derived from the Eucolyptus tree, and this gum possesses extraordinary healing and antiseptic properties. It is taken internally in the form of a lozenge or tablet, pleasant to the taste and so harmless that little children take them with safety and benefit.

Eucolyptus oil and the bark are sometimes used but are not so convenient nor so palatable as the gum.

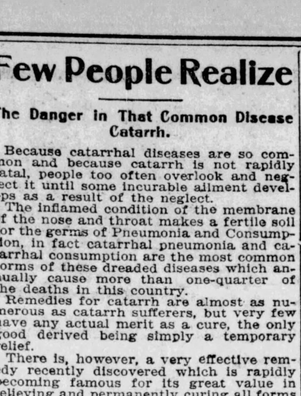
Undoubtedly the best quality is found in Stuart's Catarrh Tablets which may be found in any drug store and any catarrh sufferer who has tried douches, inhalers and liquid medicines, will be surprised at the rapid improvement afte. a few days' use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets which are composed of the gum of the Eucolyptus tree, combined with other antiseptics which destroy the germs of catarrh in the blood and expel the catarrhal poison from the system.

Dr. Ransell, in speaking of Catarrh and Its cure, says: "After many experiments I have given up the idea of curing catarrh by the use of inhalers, washes, salves or liquid medicines. I have always had the best results from Stuart's Catarrh Tablets; the red gum and other valuable antiseptics contained in these tablets make them, in my opinion, far superior to any of the numerous catarrh remedies so extensively advertised. The fact that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are sold in drug stores, under protection of a trademark, should not prejudice conscientious physicians against them, because their undoubted merit and harmless character make them a remedy which every catarrh sufferer may use with perfect safety and the prospect of a permanent cure.

For colds in the head, for coughs, catarrhal deafness and catarrh of the stomach and liver, people who have tried them say that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are a household necessity.

BEVERIDGE'S SPEECH.

Chicago, Oct. 4.—After the business meeting at which J. Hampton Moore, of Philadelphia, was elected president, the convention of the League of Republican Clubs closed last night with a mass meet-



SENATOR BEVERIDGE.

ing at which Senator Beveridge spoke. He sounded the praises of expansion, territorial and industrial. The address was especially intended for young men. In part he said:

"Young blood is Republican blood. It is the blood that believes and builds; the blood of faith and hope and deeds. That is why there is no political home for young Americans except in the Republican party. Young Americans are believers in the republic's future. They do not think that all the great work has been done. They do not think that the fathers left nothing for their children to do except to admire the achievements of the past. The young men of America believe that the republic has just begun its career. They look upon the nation as they look upon themselves—masterful with the vitality of youth—and not as an old man who has lived his day and totters to its close, muttering that the book of works is closed.

"Democracy's hopeless message to young men is a doctrine of cruelty as well as of falsehood, because it paralyzes youth's natural endeavor. It puts in the mouths of young men these words: 'Why strive, since my striving is in vain? Why labor, since my toil is for others? Why improve, since improvement is fruitless?' And so it converts the young manhood of the republic into a generation of do-less discontents."

Governor Yates and Congressman Grosvenor also spoke in defense and praise of Republican principles.

MRS. BLAIR CHOSEN.

St. Louis, Oct. 2.—Mrs. James Lawrence Blair, of St. Louis, has been elected president of the board of lady managers of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Miss Helen M. Gould offered a set of resolutions which express the sentiment of the board in favor of a high moral tone in the exposition and against anything savoring of the objectionable dances performed on the midway of the Chicago fair.

Mrs. Burdette Ill.

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 2.—Mrs. Robert J. Burdette, wife of the well known humorist, and a prominent club woman, is dangerously ill at Sunny Crest, her home in Pasadena, and fears are expressed for the result. She is suffering from congestion of the brain. Mrs. Burdette is vice-president of the National Federation of Women's clubs.

More Boxers.

Hong Kong, Oct. 1.—Anti-Christian and anti-foreign placards are being displayed in Canton.

J. HAMPTON MOORE.

PRESIDENT ASKS MITCHELL TO END STRIKE

Roosevelt Will Appoint Commission of Inquiry if Men Go to Work.

Entire National Guard of Pennsylvania Is Out to Protect the Mines, so That Operators May Make Good Their Boast if They Can.

Washington, Oct. 7.—The following statement was made public at the White House this afternoon:

"On Monday, October 6, Hon. Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, went to Philadelphia and gave to Mr. Mitchell the following from the President:

"If Mr. Mitchell will secure the immediate return to work of the miners in the anthracite regions the President will at once appoint a commission to investigate thoroughly into all the matters at issue between the operators and miners and will do all within his power to obtain a settlement of these questions in accordance with the report of the commission."

"Mr. Mitchell has taken this matter under consideration, but the President has not yet been advised of any decision."

A Buffalo dispatch said that Mitchell this morning denied receiving any word from President Roosevelt.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 7.—It is learned from a reliable source that the proposition made by President Roosevelt was discussed at the afternoon session of the coal conference and that President Mitchell has taken an unfavorable attitude toward it.

Entire Guard of Pennsylvania Ont

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 7.—Major General Miller has ordered Col. Elliot, assistant adjutant general of the division, on duty at the adjutant general's office in this city, to direct the movement of the National Guard. The entire state military force was ordered out last night by Governor Stone and Col. Elliot expects to have every regiment in the strike territory before midnight. The guard will be distributed by regiments over the anthracite regions for the purpose of protecting the non-union men who desire to work and to suppress tumults and riots, if they should occur. General Miller and Adjutant General Stewart went to Washington this morning to attend the national encampment of the G. A. R.

The canvass and other equippage for the soldiers was loaded on a special train last night and will be sent to the strike territory as soon as the troops are located. General Gobin and three of his staff, who were at the council of war at the executive mansion last night, at which it was decided to call out the guard, returned to Shenandoah this morning. Governor Stone declines to make any statement giving his reason for ordering the troops on duty. He says the formal orders which mentioned acts of violence in the coal regions explain the situation fully.

Col. Willis J. Huling, of Oil City, has been ordered to take command of the Second Brigade in the absence of Gen. Wiley, who is in Kansas. Col. Huling left here at noon for Mt. Carmel, where he will be joined by the Second Brigade staff. Col. James Barnett, of the Tenth Regiment, was called here as a witness in an election case in the Dauphin county court and will not get away before night.

Mine Officers Predict End of Strike.

Wilkesbarre, Oct. 7.—The news of the calling out of the entire National Guard of Pennsylvania did not become generally known throughout this region until this morning. It was received in a matter of fact way and did not cause any commotion or much surprise. There is some coal being shipped, but the quantity is very small. A few striking mine workers gathered about headquarters, but they soon left for their homes when they found there was nothing new in the situation. The action of Governor Stone in sending all the troops to the strike region is both approved and condemned. The coal company officials predict that with protection for the men who want to work, there will be no trouble in getting a sufficient number of men to produce enough coal to relieve the situation so far as the threatened fuel famine is concerned.

The talk of the strikers, as a result of the governor's action, is even more firm for holding out than it has been at any time since the suspension was inaugurated.

Call for Miners Mass Meeting.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 7.—Before President Mitchell left for Buffalo at midnight a statement signed by him and the district leaders was issued to the district secretaries and the miners. It called on local unions to hold mass meetings on Wednesday afternoon at which resolutions should be passed denouncing acts of lawlessness.

The district presidents heard of the calling out of the entire national guard. They declared it was unnecessary.

Decide to Stay on Strike.

Wilkesbarre, Oct. 7.—In accordance with the address issued by President Mitchell last night calling upon all local unions to meet, the mine workers of the Prospect, Oakdale and Midvale collieries of the Lehigh Coal Company held a meeting in this city to-day, and at its conclusion it was announced that the men had unanimously decided to stay out in a body until they had won the strike.

Hanna Talks Optimistically.

Wheeling, W. Va., Oct. 7.—Senator Hanna addressed a large crowd on the Wheeling wharf last evening.

On the trust question he said he had always upheld the rights of organized labor, and he felt that capital also had a right to combine. He reviewed the action of the miners of the west in refusing to go out in a sympathetic strike with the Pennsylvania anthracite miners, and commended the course of the western miners.

He drew a picture of the millenium for capital and labor, which he declared to be near at hand.

Mitchell Confers With Manufacturers

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 7.—President John Mitchell and his party and the committee appointed by the National Manufacturers' Association arrived here to-day. No member of either party would discuss the probable propositions to be submitted for a plan whereby the manufacturers might secure a supply of anthracite coal, and thus keep their plants in operation during a continuance of the strike. The conference began at 9:45 behind closed doors.

Hearst Favors Government Ownership

New York, Oct. 7.—In a speech accepting the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Eleventh district, William Randolph Hearst announced himself as in favor of public ownership of certain public utilities, specifying, as a natural beginning, railroads and telegraphs. Existing conditions, he declared, made it advisable for the government to take possession of and manage the anthracite coal mines for the people's benefit. He favored the election of United States senators by popular vote as a means to the end of dealing with monopolies that "compel the payment or extortionate prices by the helpless public."

Favor Government Control.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 7.—The city board of legislation by a unanimous vote last night passed resolutions denouncing the position of the mine operators for their refusal to arbitrate the questions now pending between the operators and miners and for their attitude and language at the conference with President Roosevelt.

The President is urged to use his influence to have laws passed which will permit of government control of mines and railroads to the extent that such conditions as now exist will no longer be possible.

The resolution pledged the members of the board and its employes to pay $5 each to the miners' relief fund, and $180 which will be sent to President Mitchell, of the Miners' Union, was collected.

Call on President to Seize Mines.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 7.—After one of the hottest debates in the history of the city's municipal boards, the aldermen last night passed a resolution to be sent to President Roosevelt. It calls upon the President to "immediately declare the coal lands public property, after due compensation, and to have them held so and worked by the government just as Abraham Lincoln rose superior to a greater difficulty in emancipating the slaves."

A committee will be sent to the Detroit convention on October 9.

Mass Meeting to Be Held in New York

New York, Oct. 7.—At a meeting of citizens interested in the solution of the coal question at the residence of Andrew H. Green, a committee consisting of Andrew H. Green, Bourke Cockran, Roger A. Pryor, the Rev. Leighton Williams and Rabbi Gottheil, was appointed to arrange at the earliest possible date for a mass meeting to be held in the largest hall obtainable in the city.

Mill Owners Buy Coal for Operatives

Boston, Mass., Oct. 7.—William [illegible] Wood and Mr. James Phillips, jr., of the executive committee of the American Woolen Co., have cabled abroad for 5,000 tons of anthracite coal to be placed at the disposal of the operatives of the mills of the company; 2,000 tons for the help at Washington mills, Lawrence, 2,000 tons for the providence mill help and the balance for other localities where they have operatives. The coal is to be sold at exact cost.

Enormous Orders in England.

London, Oct. 7.—Reports from Cardiff say that 25 steamers have been secured for early sailing for New York and Boston, and it is said that American purchases during the last week at Cardiff alone totaled 100,000 tons, of which 80,000 tons were for New York. The purchases at Swansea last week totaled 20,000 tons. It is estimated that the Welsh sales of coal for America aggregate 200,000 tons since the rush began.

Anthracite coal is now quoted at the highest price which it has ever reached in this country. A prominent dealer on the coal exchange said: "I should not be surprised if retail coal in London reached $10 per ton during the next few weeks."

A representative of a big Swansea anthracite company said: "While we are selling every ton of hard coal we can spare for America, the increase in price is affecting us adversely in another way. We have spent $5,000 yearly during the last ten years to popularize anthracite for house use in England. We have kept up stokestores and agents in London and elsewhere, and we were just beginning to make headway, and now this big jump in prices threatens to put back our crusade for several years at least."

The French miners' strike has not yet affected the Welsh market, but if it spreads, there will undoubtedly be a further advance in prices. Ocean freights are also rising, although the earliest shipments were taken at normal rates. Some of the steamers owned by big concerns such as Elder-Dempster & Co., the Leyland line and Johnston line, are loading coal at Cardiff and Liverpool. It is not expected that sufficient anthracite will be obtained to supply the American demand.

House Blown Up by Strikers.

Shenandoah, Oct. 7.—Mrs. Kuklewicz, of Brownsville, near here, called on Gen. Gobin at head[illegible]s this morning and reported to [illegible]m that here home was partly destroyed by a dynamite explosion about 1 o'clock this morning. It is charged to the local union of Brownsville. Gen. Gobin says he desires to call special attention to the following clause:

"He will arrest all persons engaging in acts of violence and intimidation and hold them under guard until their release will not endanger the public peace."

RIOTING STRIKERS.

Police Unable to Control Mob When Cars Start.

New Orleans, Oct. 7.—Violence started with the first attempt of the railway company to carry out the order of the mayor, to run its cars to-day. Just before 7 o'clock the company started out three cars from the barns on Canal street. On each car, manned by a non-union motorman, there was a large force of policemen. Large crowds of strikers and sympathizers were on the streets.

When the cars reached Miro street the tracks were blockaded and when they came to a stop the crowd made an attack. Wire and ropes were cut and the cars were boarded. A pistol shot was fired and the non-union motormen were attacked. One of them was badly cut. The police seemed unable to cope with the situation.

When the rioting spent itself three cars were left standing upon the track, guarded by policemen. All the windows in them were smashed and they were otherwise damaged.

H. P. Sheenick, of Chicago, a conductor, was the man who was most badly beaten. The mob of strikers captured Sheenick and his motorman and both consented to join the union. Some of the policemen were hurt by flying stones.

The indications are that the company has imported a number of men from other cities. As soon as the news of the rioting reached the city hall, the mayor issued a call for a meeting of the police board. It was understood that the object was to swear in emergency policemen.

High officers of the military are in the city and preparing themselves in the event of a call for troops. Governor Heard will only order out the militia when he is notified by Mayor Capdeville that the situation has gone beyond the control of the municipal authorities.

BRITISH REVENUES.

London, Oct. 1.—The newspapers this morning congratulate Charles Thompson Richie, chancellor of the exchequer, upon the prospect of a reduction of taxation in 1903. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the former chancellor, in his last budget, estimated that the revenue for the current year would show an increase of $45,000,000. A treasury statement, just issued, shows that the revenue for the first half of the year has given an increase of $36,500,000.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS. 25 CTS.

STEAMSHIP TRUST.

Details of the Organization Now Made Public.

New York, Oct. 2.—The following details concerning the organization of the International Steamship combination were made public by J. P. Morgan & Co.:

The International Navigation company, which controlled the American line and Red Star line of steamships, has changed its title to the International Mercantile company, and increased its capital from $15,000,000 to $120,000,000, half of this amount being represented by preferred shares and the other half by common shares. There is also an authorized issue of $50,000,000 of 4½ per cent bonds.

These directors and committees have been named:

Directors—C. A. Griscom, P. A. B. Widener, D. H. Decker, John I. Waterbury, George W. Perkins, E. J. Berwind, James H. Hyde, Charles Steele, Right Hon. W. J. Pirris, J. Bruce Ismay, Sir Clinton E. Dawkins, Henry Wilding and Charles F. Terrey.

Executive and finance committee—C. A. Griscom, P. A. B. Widener, George W. Perkins, Edward J. Berwind and Charles Steele.

British committee—Sir Clinton E. Dawkins, chairman; Rt. Hon. W. J. Pierrie, J. Bruce Ismay, Henry Wilding and Charles F. Terrey.

Mr. Griscom, head of the International Navigation company, is to be president of the combination. The new combination will embrace the American line, the Red Star line, the Leyland line, the White Star line and the Atlantic Transport line, as well as one or two other companies.

Charles Steele, who spoke for Morgan & Co. in the foregoing details, was asked about certain statements attributed to Gerald Balfour, president of the board of trade of Great Britain, that the new combination would be dominated by British interests. Mr. Steele said he thought that President Balfour intended to say that the subsidiary British lines would be so controlled, which he (Mr. Steele) said would be the case.

The statement that there would be no public vending or sale of the stock of the new company (those directly interested having subscribed for the entire amount) was also made by Mr. Steele.

It was intimated by Mr. Steele that an understanding had been reached with the British government by which no discrimination in favor of the British ships will be shown in matters of mails, transportation, etc. The fact that the British government recently subsidized two vessels of the Cunard line was not regarded by Mr. Steele as an act of discrimination. He pointed out that the White Star ships, now a part of the combination, receive substantial subsidies from the home government. There will be no holding or securities company in connection with the new combination.

"What price was paid for the White Star stock?" Mr. Steele was asked.

"I don't think we want to talk about that."

"Has it been turned in?"

"If it has not been, it will be."

It is a known fact that a syndicate charged with the financial details of the combination was formed some months ago. Trustworthy reports also have it that a special underwriting syndicate has been organized to purchase the $50,000,000 of bonds, and this syndicate, it is believed, has already paid two installments, each of 25 per cent, or $25,000,000 of the total authorized bond issue. The major portion of this amount was paid in by the American interests identified with the combination, so that control of the bonds will lodge here. The directory is dominated by Americans, almost two to one, and Sir Clinton E. Dawkins, one of the English members of the main board, is a partner in the London banking house of J. S. Morgan & Co.

The German steamship lines do not figure in the combination, but it is unofficially declared that a "working" or "non-competitive" agreement has been reached with those companies.

London, Oct. 2.—The comments of the afternoon newspapers on the shipping agreements between the British government and the Cunard line and Atlantic shipping combine are by no means so self-congratulatory as those of the morning papers.

"There is nothing to crow about," says the St. James Gazette. "We pay handsomely to keep the Cunard ships and the deal with the Morgan-Pierrie concern is a very ricketty business. It is specious, but we regard it with considerable doubt."

GOVERNOR GAGE.

San Francisco, Oct. 2.—Governor Gage, whose renomination was prevented by a powerful clique in the Republican party in this city, is said to be preparing a revenge. In case of the resignation of United States Senator Bard, which is likely, owing to his ill health, the governor will appoint to the place Daniel Burns. This appointment would be particularly distasteful to the governor's political enemies.

GOVERNOR GAGE.

CHIEF AMES GUILTY.

Minneapolis, Oct. 2.—The jury in the case of the state against Ex-Superintendent of Police Fred W. Ames, for accepting bribes, returned a verdict of guilty yesterday afternoon. The announcement of the verdict was a severe shock to the defendant, who appeared to be completely exhausted with the anxiety of a long vigil. He managed to shake hands with the friends who had stood by him throughout the two trials.

The defense made a motion for a new trial, on which no action was taken. It it shall be denied, an appeal will be taken to the supreme court. The penalty is a sentence of imprisonment not to exceed ten years, a fine not to exceed $1,000, or both.

Judge Brooks to-day sentenced Ames to six years and a half in the penitentiary for accepting a bribe. A stay of fifty days in which to move for a new trial was granted.

THE GAME OF WAR.

The Blue and the Brown Forces in Battle Array.

Fort Riley, Kan., Oct. 1.—Attack and defense of a convoy was the war problem worked out in the maneuvers to-day. A blue army operating southwest from Salina, Kan., with headquarters at that point, was supposed to receive its supplies from Topeka as a base. The railroads were assumed to be broken up, and supply by wagon train rendered necessary. A raiding force from the brown army was placed in the position which it would have occupied had it circled around the front of the blue army, at which point its commander learned of the approach of the wagon train. He at once attacked on the Fort Riley reservation with the purpose of inflicting as much damage as possible upon the train.

The men marched out from the encampment at 6 a. m. and were at their posts prepared to commence the meneuvers at 9 o'clock. The weather was fine and the attack and defense were of the most spirited character.

Assistant Secretary of War Sanger and Acting Adjutant General Carter rode with General Bates as did Colonel Raspopoff, the Russian attache. The latter was in the thick of everything he could get near, and enjoyed the work hugely.

Fort Riley, Kan., Oct. 4.—The maneuvers at Camp Root are stuck in the mud. So firmly are they planted that it will be some time before anything can be done.

General Bates this morning was again compelled to postpone the field maneuvers until further orders. The dirt roads over which the men would be compelled to march are in an almost impassable condition. With fine weather on Sunday it is believed that the ground will dry sufficiently to permit the resumption of the maneuvers on Monday.

Fort Riley, Kan., Oct. 6.—In beautiful weather which promises to continue for the remaining days of the army maneuvers, the exercises were resumed this morning.

The problem for the day was the attack and defense of a position. The general situation was assumed to be as follows: A blue force coming from the west was operating against a brown force located northeast of St. Mary's, Kan. The blues were depending upon the Union Pacific railroad for supplies. The main blue force beyond St. Mary's was supposed to have met with a serious reverse and had been temporarily thrust off its line of direct communication with Fort Riley.

As was anticipated the problem proved the most interesting of the series thus far. In the afternoon a paper replete with interesting information to the officers of the National Guard upon the "scope and duties of the quartermaster's department" was read by Capt. C. B. Baker, the chief quartermaster at Camp Root.

Fort Riley, Kas., Oct. 7.—General Bates announced this morning that today's work would conclude the military maneuvers.

The maneuvers to-day were those originally set for to-morrow under the vague description of "a contact of all armies." The situation between the opening of hostilities was as follows: A blue division moving north on Stockdale crossed the Republican and Kansas rivers at Fort Riley. A browns division of inferior strength took up a position for defense near the reservation line, awaiting reinforcements, and while in this position was heavily attacked by the blues. The browns, commanded by Colonel Carr, of the Fourth cavalry, consisted of the first and second squadrons of the Fourth cavalry, the Sixth battery and one battalion of the Twenty-second infantry.

The blues, under the orders of Colonel Kobbe, comprised all the other troops in the camp, including the Colorado battalion. General Kobbe attacked, as he always does, with great energy, and the fighting for a time was very lively.

VESSELS LOST.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 1.—The steamer Moana brings news of the loss of several Australian vessels during gales in the South Sea. The schooner Sybil, of Sydney, a recruiting vessel, left the Solomon Islands in April with 110 persons on board for Queensland and was never heard of again. The steamer Quirang, of Sydney, was lost off the Australian coast with all hands, numbering 30. The steamer Mammbare, a 2,000-ton steamer, of Sydney, was lost off the coast of Santos by stranding on a reef, but fortunately all hands were saved. The schooner Eclipse was lost in the Solomon Islands and Father Rouillac, a French priest, was drowned.

CONSUL AND PARTY.

Laredo, Tex., Oct. 7.—Anxiety is felt here for the safety of Alonzo Garrett, of West Virginia, United States consul at New Laredo. Mr. Garrett and a party left for a hunting expedition to the Sierra Madre mountains in the interior of Mexico. The party was last heard from September 9 when Mr. Garrett wrote that they would return September 25. Since then no word has been received from the party. Alarmed over Consul Garrett's absence Consul General Hanna at Monterey informed the State department at Washington. The Washington authorities in turn notified the Mexican government, which has sent out searching parties to look for the missing official and party.

American troops under Captain Pershing defeated Mindanao Moros at Maciu; 40 natives forts destroyed and 100 natives killed; sultan of Cabugalan slain after boloing an American; hostilities stopped to give chance for peace terms.

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful It Is In Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician, in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

Dr. Owen's Electric Belt.

Established 1883.

The greatest triumph of electrical science. The original and only reliable Electrical Belt made, comprising the latest improvements in the electrical era. POSITIVELY CURES Rheumatism, Lumbago, Kidney, Bladder, Stomach and all Female troubles, and after-effects of grip. It makes man and woman strong. COSTS ALMOST NOTHING compared with most all other treatments. Thousands are yearly cured through its use after all other remedies had utterly failed. Why not make yourself and others happy by getting one at once?

It pumps new life and strength directly into the weak and affected parts so they can perform the work assigned to them, and gives you new strength, vigor and energy.

CURES WHILE YOU SLEEP—You put it on when you go to bed and its soothing effect will relieve you from all pain at once, induce sound, refreshing sleep, and when you get up you will feel like a new person. No man or woman who is broken down or ailing in any way can afford to be without one. Lasts a lifetime and a whole family can use it. No matter what your ailment may be, write at once for our Free Illustrated Book of 224 pages, which explains all. Don't wait until to-morrow, but write to-day, as all delays are dangerous.

DR. A. OWEN, 524 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.

MORE BOXERS.

These Fanatics Active in Two Chinese Provinces.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 6.—Advices have been received from China of the increase of Boxerism, both in Szechuen and Chi Li. In Szechuen the Boxers, 10,000 strong, attacked Cheng Tu, the provincial capital, and there were some sanguinary fights in the streets. The Boxers were held in check by the imperial forces and a report being proclaimed that reinforcements were coming from the garrison the Boxers fled from Cheng Tu and encamped at Shi Pantan, where earthworks had been thrown up. The Boxers of Szechuen were led by a woman, Liao-Kuan-Yin, who is alleged to be one of the three sisters who were arrested at Tien Tsin during the rebellion of 1900, it being said that they were "The Boxer Goddesses."

Letters from Prince Tuan, Yung Lu, and other Boxer leaders were found in their possession. This woman, who is described as being handsome, had attracted 10,000 Boxers to her standard. The Chung Kiang correspondent for the North China News, says:

"She is the most powerful rebel chief in Szechuen."

It is estimated that 1,500 native Christians have been killed in this province. In Chi Li the Boxers are secretly drilling every morning before daylight, even in the vicinity of the capitol.

A ROYAL BETROTHAL.

London, Oct. 6.—The formal announcement of the betrothal of Princess Beatrice of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, to the Grand

PRINCESS BEATRICE.

Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, will soon be made. Princess Beatrice's father was the second son of the late Queen Victoria, and her mother is the only sister of the late czar.

FROM NEW GUINEA.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 1.—Shortly before the steamer Moana left Sydney, official dispatches arrived from New Guinea, telling of interior tribal fights and massacres. The Tugeria head hunters had attacked the Sanana villages, and killed a large number and carried off many heads. The Sananas afterwards attacked the Tugeria. Sir F. P. Winter, administrator of New Guinea, wires the governor general of Australia.

"Proceeding down the Morehead after their raid on the Sanana villages, the Tugeria were encountered by a large hunting party of our natives, amongst whom were some Sanana men. This party at once attacked the Tugeria, killed several of them and forced them to abandon their stores and take to flight in the bush. On my arrival here from Australia, I at once empowered J. E. Carr to communicate direct with the Dutch authorities at Maerck, respecting the Tugeria policy, and Dutch soldiers will form a punitive expedition."

With regard to the alleged ruthless massacre by the Tugeria, Sir Francis Winter writes:

"Since my arrival in this possession, more natives have been ruthlessly massacred by other natives with n a radius of twenty miles from the house in which I am now writing, than have during such period been killed in this possession by the Tugeria. A village on the Lerokl river, distant not more than six hours' walk from this house, was nearly exterminated."

The British warship Torch has returned to Adelaide, after proclaiming Suwarrow Island a British coaling station.

THE CUNARD SUBSIDY.

London, Oct. 1.—The directors of the Cunard Steamship Company sent a letter to the shareholders last night setting forth the terms of the proposed subsidy. It will include payment by the government of $750,000 annually, the company to build two large fast steamers for the Atlantic trade. The agreement will remain in force tweney years after the completion of the second steamer. The company is to remain a British concern, and an undertaking is to be given not to unduly raise freight rates.

The assistance which the government under this arrangement renders the Cunard Company is designed for the express purpose of meeting the alternation in conditions of transatlantic traffic caused by the formation of the Morgan shipping combine. The London papers universally commend it.

A GRAND BREAKFAST.

Pekin, Oct. 4.—The Dowager Empress entertained the ladies of the legations at breakfast in the summer palace yesterday. A Chinese guard of honor was stationed two miles along the route to where the ladies embarked on imperial barges, in which they proceeded through the canal to the palace. The procession, which presented a gorgeous appearance, consisted of six barges towed by a steamer and five boats manned by oarsmen. The ladies return to Pekin this evening.

Alfonso Snubs Weyler.

Madrid, Oct. 1.—It is reported from San Sebastian that King Alfonso has refused to sign certain decrees presented to him by the minister of war, General Weyler, and the matter is receiving much comment.

Balfour urged to abandan British educational bill, but support of Chamberlain and commons majority will sustain him; long session of parliament and compromise likely.

READY TO TUMBLE.

Ancient Churches and the Doges' Palace in a Dangerous Condition.

New York, Oct. 7.—Discussing Signor Boni's work in connection with the reconstruction of monuments in Venice, a dispatch to the Times says the Church of St. Mark, the Doges' Palace, the Procuratie Vechie, the Zeca and the Churches of Santa Maria Gloriosa Dei Frari and Ssgiovanni Palao need prompt attention if catastrophes are to be averted.

In St. Mark's there is a crack in the greath arch of the Apocalypse and the arch sags downward almost a foot. It is expected that it will be necessary to remove all the mosaics of the arch and that the brick behind them will have to be more solidly construced.

"In the Doges' palace diagonal lesions are visible and it looks as though the brickwork were tumbling outward. The correspondent says that this is not surprising, seeing that one of the chief internal walls was cut through in order to make room for an elevator for the heavier books in the Biblioteca Mariana. In the Procuratie Vechie there are serious cracks, caused probably by the wholesale demolition of internal walls and the stacking of heavy goods in the rooms above the Colonnade. The correspondent comments on the folly of the civil engineering corps, which is preparing to remove the Biblioteca Mariana to the Zecca. The latter building is already in a rickety condition from top to bottom. The engineers intend to roof in the Renaissance courtyard so as to make a reading room out of it. The correspondent says it is probable that the place will tumble in before the library can be opened. Regarding the general subsidence of Venetian soil Signor Boni believes that the land has sunk at the rate of about 3½ inches a century.

ZOLA'S FUNERAL.

Paris, Oct. 6.—The remains of Emile Zola were laid at rest yesterday with simple, but impressive ceremonies. It was such a funeral as Zola himself would have wished, without pomp, but with the serried ranks of thousands of workingmen, many accompanied by their wives, sorrowfully marching behind his coffin. Municipal guards, mounted and on foot, lined the route, but, except for a company of infantry, which rendered military honors to the body as it was carried from the house to the hearse, they were there as guardians of honor and not as participants in the ceremony.

Former Captain Dreyfus marched in the funeral cortege, according to the authority of the prefect of police, but he passed completely unnoticed by the crowd. A little distance beyond him came Mme Dreyfus, accompanied by her father. Dreyfus sent a handsome wreath, which was placed beside the coffin.

The proceedings were perfectly orderly until the delegations left the cemetery. Then several of the leading actors in the Dreyfus aguir, such as Colonel Picquart, Maitre Labori and M. Jaures, were recognized and loudly cheered. Maitre Labori, who was greatly excited, addressed a few words to the crowd, but, fearing that his words would lead to trouble, the police induced him and Colonel Picquart to enter the lodge at the gate to the cemetery and remain there until the crowd had dispersed.

A few scuffles occurred on the boulevard De Clinchy. Groups of Socialists marched by singing "The Carmagnole," and Nationalists responded with counter cries, but the imposing force of guards and police prevented serious collisions. A policeman was wounded during one row. A few arrests were made, but the prisoners were afterwards released.

TURKS STIRRED UP.

Constantinople, Oct. 4.—Excited comment has been caused by the fact that the Grand Duke Nicholas arrived here on the Russian irouclad Pobiedonosetz, which, owing to the insistence of Russ

THE G. A. R.

Thirty-sixth National Encampment in Washington City.

Washington, Oct. 6.—The men who fought for the Union in the great conflict that raged from 1861 to 1865 are the guests of the capital of the nation. They came, thousands strong, to participate in the thirty-sixth encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, the opening ceremonies of which occurred to-day, and were greeted by bright skies, a beautifully decorated city and hospitable people. The streets were early the scene of great activity and on all hands could be heard the prediction that the encampment was to be a success. The visitors are already counted by the tens of thousands and trains are arriving hourly with their loads of human freight to be added to the throngs. A noticeable feature is the presence of a great many young folks among the out-of-town people.

The city, with its lavish decorations, never looked more attractive than to-day. There is scarcely a building on the principal streets that is not festooned with the national colors, and many of the stands and vehicles on the street are similarly decorated. The streets had been specially cleaned in preparation for the event and everything was in apple-pie order for the veterans.

The program for to-day included an automobile parade, a regatta on the Potomac, the dedication of Camp Roosevelt, a monster camp fire at Convention hall to be followed with a grand display of fireworks to-night.

One of the interesting events of to-day was the automobile parade, in which many handsomely decorated vehicles participated. The start was made at 10 o'clock from Scott circle and the line extended for many blocks. Headed by a large automobile containing a band, the procession moved slowly down town and those in the more attractively decorated machines were applauded by the throngs which had gathered along the sidewalks. After passing through the principal streets the procession was reviewed by several cabinet officers and a number of invited guests from the judges' stand, erected near the White House.

The George W. Cook fife and drum corps of Denver, Col., one of the most famous organizations of its kind in the country, arrived here to-day. The band, accompanied by its founder, General George W. Cook, who was drummer boy in the civil war, serenaded President Roosevelt at the temporary White House. Postmaster-General Payne, Thomas F. Dawson, of the Associated Press, an old friend of General Cook, and the local newspaper offices. At the postoffice department the postmaster-general and Assistant Postmaster-General Shallenberger gave an informal reception to the bandsmen and for twenty minutes the band played varied selections in the corridor of the building, having almost a thousand government employees as an audience. The band was here at the last encampment, then numbering 36 members. Is is now 70 strong.

Commander-in-Chief Torrance spent the day with other general officers of the order at headquarters at the Ebbit House, receiving delegates and distinguished members of the order. Among those who called were official representatives of the Departments of Kansas, Pennsylvania, Montana, Arizona, Colorado, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota and California. Prominent in the Ohio delegation was Gen. Henry B. Carrington, now 80 years old, said to be the only surviving regular army colonel of antebellum days.

General Torrance told all comers that the outlook for the encampment could not be better.

A center of interest during the day was the grounds south of the White House. There, on the Elipse, under the shadow of the Washington monument, are located tents which are to be used as the headquarters of the different corps and other divisions whose members constitute the Grand Army. Among the organizations thus represented are the Army of the Potomac, the Army of the James, the Army of the Cumberland and the Army of the Tennessee. All these tents were occupied during the day, and all proved powerful magnets to the veterans. There were officers on hand in each tent to answer questions, and many interesting meetings took place. The postoffice and the hospital tents also were taken possession of during the day, as were most of the tents which are to be used as free sleeping quarters. After to-day the camp will be under guard as in war times.

Washington, Oct. 7.—The bright sunshine which ushered in the opening of the G. A. R. encampment was succeeded to-day by cloudy weather. But the change had no effect on the spirits of the vast crowds which early swarmed into the banner-bedecked streets, and hurried to Pennsylvania avenue to take their places for the big naval parade, which was to be the chief event of the morning. Before 9 o'clock the roped-off sidewalks were packed with blue coated veterans and other visitors, while the air was filled with the blare of bands and the steady tramp of uniformed soldiers, sailors and marines marching to their allotted places in the line. It was estimated that over 100,000 visitors were in the city. The parade was under the command of Gen. Heywood, commandant of the marine corps, as marshal of the day. It consisted of all the regular troops located in and about Washington, marines and blue jackets from the warships, the District of Columbia National Guard, the Spanish war veterans, Sons of Veterans, high school cadets, and the Association of ex-Prisoners of War acting as escorts for the naval veterans. The column started at 10 o'clock and marched through the densely packed streets to the accompaniment of almost continuous cheers, to the reviewing stand opposite the White House, where the escorting bodies halted and formed to review the naval veterans who filed past and disbanded near the state, war and navy buildings. Among the naval veterans' associations that participated were Admiral Dahlgren Association, Dayton, Ohio; Michigan Naval Association, Detroit; the Herrick Naval Association, Zanesville, Ohio; the Black Hawk Naval Association, Indianapolis, Ind.; Admiral Porter Veteran Navy, Cincinnati, Ohio, and others from all over the country.

The naval parade was reviewed from the stand in front of the white House by Admiral Dewey and Commander-in-Chief Torrance. With them were secretaries Moody and Root, Admiral Taylor and most of the members of the diplomatic corps now in the city. Admiral Dewey was in full uniform and was accompanied by two aides.

The afternoon was devoted almost entirely to reunions and receptions. At 1 o'clock there was a reception at Mother Bickerdyke tent. At 2 o'clock the reunion of the Spanish war veterans occurred in Grant tent, that of the Fourth army corps at Sherman tent, the cavalry corps of the army of the Potomac at Sheridan tent, the Twelfth army corps at Farragut tent, the joint meeting of Patriotic Women at Meade tent and the Sixth army corps dedicated the monument to Gen. Horatio G. Wright at Arlington. From 3 to 5 p. m. Capt. Eugene F. Ware, the commissioner of pensions, will hold a reception at the pension office. To-night the big "dog watch," of the naval veterans and other reunions will be held at Camp Roosevelt, including the reunion of the army of the Tennessee at Grant tent, the Sixth army corps at Sheridan tent, the Fifth army corps at Sheridan tent, the Prisoners of War at Farragut tent and the Ninth army corps at Meade tent.

St. Louis grand jury adjourned after boodling investigation; sixteen municipal assembly members accused of bribery; Delegates John K. Murrell, O. F. Murrell, and George F. Robertson named as witnesses.

NAVAL ESTIMATES.

They Are Liberal as to the Equipment of Fighting Ships.

Washington, Oct. 2.—The feature of the naval estimates for 1904, is the liberality of the recommendations for each of those branches of the service which have to provide for the equipment of our fighting ships. A careful study of the estimates shows that while all of them have been kept well down, comparatively speaking, a looser rein has been given to everything which will maintain and raise the standard of our fleet. A great increase is noted in the estimates of the ordnance bureau for target practice ammunition, due to the coming maneuvers in the Caribbean. Another noteworthy feature of that bureau's estimates is provision for a civilian superintendent of the government gun factory at Washington, at $3,000 a year. Rear Admiral O'Neil holds that the temporary occupancy or that post by naval officers is not for the good of the service.

The estimates are as follows:

Pay of the navy	$17,166,699 00
Miscellaneous pay	600,000 00
Contingent navy	10,000 00
Emergency fund	199,000 00
Bureau of navigation	1,167,125 00
Bureau of ordnance	2,761,606 75
Bureau of equipment	6,018,602 52
Bureau of yards and docks	758,903 70
Public works, bureau of yards and docks	5,814,440 00
Public works, bureau of navigation, naval academy	1,000,000 00
Naval training station, Rhode Island	262,000 00
Public work, bureau of ordnance	421,000 00
Bureau of medicine and surgery	485,000 00
Bureau of supplies and accounts	3,853,979 34
Bureau of construction and repair	8,367,024 25
Bureau of engineering	4,007,900 00
Naval academy	284,105 77
Marine corps—	
Paymaster	$ 1,839,046 75
Quartermaster	1,379,116 00
Increase of the navy—	
Construction and machinery	$15,025,632 00
Armor and armament	10,000,000 00
Equipment	400,000 00
Two steels ships, training vessels, propelled by sail	750,000 00
One wooden brig, training vessel, propelled by sail	50,000 00
Total	$82,426,030 58

ADMIRAL RODGERS.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, commanding the Asiatic station, is coming home in the New York. The transfer of the com-

REAR ADMIRAL RODGERS.

mand of the station to Rear Admiral Evans will be made at Yokohama, on November 1. Admiral Rodgers will immediately leave for home. He may be assigned to the command of the New York navy yard.

PROTECTING THE ISTHMUS.

Washington, Oct. 2.—Secretary Moody has received the following cablegram from Commander H. C. McLean, of the Cincinnati, dated Colon, September 30:

"At a friendly meeting with the governor of Panama Sunday there was a tacit agreement in regard to American protection of the transit. The governor will make a visit to me on this ship within a few days.

"The chief event of the day has accented the offer of a complimentary escort of a company of the naval force, which will be in addition to the usual train guard.

"Within the last few days one gunboat of Colombia displayed a flag of truce, and attempted to communicate with the revolutionary force at a place about twelve miles from Panama, but was fired upon from the shore and returned the fire. One man of the Colombian force was seriously wounded. I have announced that even action of the gunboats of either of the parties will not be permitted in the bay of Panama, Colombia, within gunshot of the line of the transit of the isthmus, including wharves and anchorage of vessels connected with the traffic on the isthmus."

MEXICO AFTER TRADE.

Washington, Oct. 4.—The Mexican government is lending its authority and assistance to a strong effort by commercial interests to capture a share of the trade of Central and South America. United States Consul Canada, at Vera Cruz, reports to the state department that this is to be accomplished through the agency of a commercial commission, in part aided by manufacturers, but supported principally by the government. This commission has already started on a long journey through Central and South America, though it may seem strange that its route is first through New York and thence across the Atlantic to Europe. Returning to South America, the commission will spend eight or ten months in an effort to stimulate Mexican trade with the countries visited. The purpose is to study what Mexican products can be placed in those countries, and also what articles can be obtained therein to make the necessary return cargoes. It is also intended to discuss the establishment of direct lines of steamships.

PRESIDENT IMPROVING.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Surgeon Generals Rixey and O'Reilly, when they left the White House this forenoon, stated that the President was improving and that his condition was satisfactory. In answer to a question as to whether another operation would be necessary General Rixey said they did not consider that it would.

THE PANAMA RAILROAD.

Washington, Oct. 4.—The following cablegram has been received at the Navy department from Admiral Casey on board the Wisconsin at Panama, dated Panama, October 3:

"Have sent this communication to the American consul at Panama:

"'Inform the governor that while trains are running under the United States protection I must decline to transport any combatants, ammunition or arms which might cause interruption of traffic or convert the line of transit into a theatre of hostilities.'"

PRESIDENT'S NEW PLAN

To Bring to an End the Great Hard Coal Strike.

Washington, Oct. 6.—President Roosevelt has not given up his strenuous efforts to bring an end to the big coal strike, and to-day a movement is on foot that it is hoped will be successful. The new plan was decided upon at the conference in the temporary White House held yesterday, participated in by President Roosevelt, Secretary Root, Attorney General Knox, Secretary Moody, Postmaster General Payne and Labor Commissioner Wright. These gentlemen were together for three hours, and they discussed the entire situation.

The new plan is substantially as follows:

Instead of a general arbitration covering the entire anthracite region, as was proposed by President Mitchell on behalf of the miners, and instead of having individual miners take their disputes with the coal companies to the judges of the common pleas courts, as was proposed by President Baer and other railway presidents, both sides are to meet upon the following middle ground, namely:

An arbitration tribunal to be appointed to settle the question at issue between each of the great mining corporations and its employes. That is to say, one board of arbitration between the Reading company and its employes, another between the Lackawanna and its employes, a third between the Ontario & Western and its employes, and so on throughout the region, including the Coxes the Mackles and other prominent independent operators employing a large number of men.

Before each of these boards of arbitration the miners are to appear and present their claims by such official representatives as they choose, the officials of the local unions of the United Mine Workers being acceptable in this role.

Both sides are to agree in advance to abide by the decision of these boards of arbitration when rendered, the men meanwhile returning to work.

And when the decisions are rendered they are to be incorporated in agreements for one year or a period of years, the agreements to be signed by the representatives of the coal companies and the presidents of the local unions.

It is pointed out that both President Mitchell and the operators proposed arbitration—on widely diverging lines to be sure—at the conference on Friday, and so this plan is a compromise that might be accepted by both sides to the controversy.

SIAM'S CROWN PRINCE.

Washington, Oct. 4.—On the arrival of the crown prince of Siam in New York from Cherbourg on October 10 he will be met by Herbert H. D. Pierce, third assistant secretary of state, and D. B. Sickles, of New York, formerly consul-general at Bangkok, representing President Roosevelt and Edwin V. Morgan, of the state department, secretary to the President's commission. On that night the prince and his suite, accompanied by the President's representative, will leave New York for Washington on a special train, and arrive here on Saturday morning. There will be a dinner by Secretary Hay on Saturday night in the prince's honor, and on Sunday he will be dined by the Siamese minister at the Arlington hotel, where the prince and his suite will be quartered during their stay at the capital.

If the President is able to do so he will receive the crown prince on Monday, October 13, and provide some sort of an entertainment for him, probably a dinner, on that evening. On October 14, the crown prince will be taken to Mount Vernon on the yacht Sylph, and that evening will dine with Professor J. H. Gore, of Columbian university, an intimate friend of the Siamese royal family.

The prince will leave Washington on October 15 for Wilmington, Del., where he will be the guest for that day of General James H. Wilson, U. S. A., retired. From October 16 to October 22 he will be in Philadelphia incognito, as the personal guest of William Potter, formerly minister to Italy, who is a great friend of the king of Siam. During this time the prince will not be attended by the President's representatives. On October 22 he will go to New York to remain until October 29. Then he will spend three days in Boston, where President Eliot, of Harvard, will give a dinner in his honor. The itinerary of the prince's western trip has already been announced, but is subject to change.

HAIL PROTECTION.

Washington, Oct. 4.—The state department has received from Consul J. C. Covert, at Lyons, the official report of the international congress for the protection of that city against hail. The report reviews the history of efforts in the direction of protection against hail, which became widespread in France, by means of firing cannon, toward the close of the eighteenth century. In 1891 efforts were exerted to produce rain by the use of cannon, and a professor of the University of Bologna, inaugurated a similar process for protection against hail. The consul states that in 1896 Albert Stieger, burgomaster of Windisch Feistritz, is said to have turned a hail storm into a fall of fine rain by the detonations from a number of mortars. The latter part of 1900 from 10,000 to 12,000 cloud-firing stations were represented at the congress at Padua, at which congress it was unanimously voted to continue the war against hail on condition that it should be done systematically.

Further along in the report of the International Congress the statement is made that it was almost always observed that the firing stopped the wind or diminished its force considerably, perforated or cleared away the clouds entirely or very largely stopped the electrical discharge above the protected zone; the lightning and thunder raging only outside of it.

MAN CONCERNED IN LINCOLN'S DEATH DEAD

Baltimore, Oct. 7.—Samuel Arnold, 72 years old, who was convicted in 1865 of participating in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, is dead at his home at Masonville, Anne Arundel county. Arnold, along with Dr. Mudd, Frank McLaughlin and others, was tried and convicted in Washington during Andrew Johnson's term of office. Arnold and Mudd were sent to the Dry Tortugas for life, but were pardoned by President Johnson after he had been acquitted in the impeachment trial. "I have prepared a statement which will exonerate me from guilt which will be given to the world after my death," Arnold has said. It is not now known whether Arnold left his promised statement or not.

Typhoon in Japan.

Yokohama, Oct. 1.—The Japanese battleship Shikishima, which was driven ashore at Yokosuka during the typhoon, is still on the rocks. Operations for refloating her are proceeding.

It is estimated that 200 people lost their lives when the tidal wave, which accompanied the typhoon, swept over the Odawara district near Yokohama.

Traversed a Wilderness.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 1.—After traversing a wilderness where white men have never before ventured the United States geological survey has completed a preliminary examination of the country lying between Cook inlet and the Tanana. A party of seven under the leadership of Alfred H. Brooks, made the trip.

CONSTIPATION

Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dizziness on rising suddenly, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh. A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system of all the above-named disorders.

Radway's Pills, 25c a box. All druggists, or by mail.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York.

IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

The Circumstances of Its Meeting Are Auspicious.

Colorado Springs, Col., Oct. 6.—The tenth national irrigation congress opened at 2 o'clock this afternoon under circumstances especially auspicious. Great significance is lent to the congress this year through the action of the last congress in passing a bill authorizing the proceeds from the sale of state lands to be used for irrigation purposes in the several states.

President Roosevelt sent a message of congratulation and cordial sympathy to be read before the convention.

"The Humanitarian Aspect of National Irrigation" was the subject of President Walsh's address. After paying a tribute to the "patriotic, far-sighted and enthusiastic men who inaugurated this movement a dozen years ago," and referring to the work of the National Irrigation Association as an auxiliary and coworker of this congress, President Walsh said:

"There could have been no substantial success at this early day had we not been extremely fortunate in the character of our public men at Washington. First and foremost, our grateful acknowledgements are due to Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States. His message to Congress in December, 1901, marked the beginning of a new epoch in the history of Western America. It placed the cause of national irrigation in a position where it could no longer be denied a hearing. Without the powerful aid of the administration we could not possibly have succeeded in inaugurating the new policy at so early a day."

Referring to the importance to the country as a whole of national irrigation, Mr. Walsh said:

"What does it mean to the nation to have millions of people who gradually pass from the servitude of the town to the sovereignty of the country? It means, my friends, the enlistment of a new army for the defense of the Republic in every hour of need. Give a man a home upon the soil and you have made him the patriot who will defend your institutions at the ballot box and on the battlefield.

"If you ask me for an example of what might be accomplished in this line, I point you to the irrigated valleys of Utah. These were settled by comparatively poor men, many of whom were assisted by a powerful organization. They live on small farms. They enjoy economic independence by the simple method of producing the variety of things which they consume. It is an amazing statement, but the United States census vouches for its verity, that of their 25,000 farms, 19,000 are wholly free from incumbrance."

Colorado Springs, Oct. 7.—A decided sensation was sprung at the irrigation congress during the morning, in the action of the executive committee voting to recommend that the meetings of the irregation congress be merged with those of the trans-Mississippi congress next year. When the first news regarding the proposed consolidation reached the congress, delegates from the several states sought their respective committee rooms and held hurried caucuses. The Utah delegation of forty members, the largest outside of Colorado, came to a speedy conclusion, and decided emphatically against the merger.

FRANCE GETS MORE SIAM TERRITORY

Paris, Oct. 7.—At a cabinet meeting held at the Elysee Palace, Foreign Minister Del Casse announced that a Franco-Siamese convention, settling all pending questions and defining the boundaries, etc., was signed to-day. France gets added territory, the ancient Cambodian province of Maiipsoy and Laos in the province of Bassak.

GATES LOST HIS CASE.

Denver, Col., Oct. 2.—Judge Henry C. Caldwell, in the United States circuit court, has decided the case of George F. Bartlett against Gates, Blair and Mitchell, and the officers of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

This is the case in which Bartlett obtained an injunction preventing the stockholders' meeting of August 20 being held and against which Gates and his assistants filed a cross bill.

The court now orders that the stockholders' meeting be held on the seventh day of December, and the effect of the order is that it be in charge of and conducted by Chairman Osgood, in accordance with the by-laws of the company and the statutes of Colorado.

Gates and his assistants have bitterly attacked the officers of the company for the passage of certain by-laws, providing the manner in which stockholders' meetings should be conducted, and have asserted that these by-laws were invalid and passed for the purpose of continuing the present management in power.

The court holds that these by-laws are valid.

THE APACHES UNEASY.

Phoenix, Ariz., Oct. 4.—For some time past settlers on the abandoned Fort McDowell military reservation have been uneasy regarding the conduct of the Apache Indians who have left the reservation a few at a time for months and have been rendezvousing in that vicinity. The Indians say they are peaceful and claim they were formerly promised the military reservation lands, but they have no crop or other visible means of support save basket weaving. They are short of provisions and forage on farms of settlers, and when taken to task are abusive and threatening. Settlers fear that some one in anger on one side or the other may commit an overt act ending in an uprising, and they are arming themselves and have arranged signals for assembling at once in case of emergency. The matter has been brought to the attention of the Indian office, but conflicting statements made by Indians and settlers have retarded action.

OHIO'S FAT REVENUES.

Columbus, Oct. 6.—The Cole amendment to the state excise tax laws, enacted last winter, is proving a remarkable revenue producer. State Auditor Guilbert this morning gave out a statement showing that the total gross receipts of the companies affected are $142,996,226.25, with the railroad and sleeping car companies estimated. On this the state collects one per cent, or $1,429,962.26. Before the amendment only about $650,000 was collected. The earnings by classes are as follows: Electric light, $2,524,147.93; artificial gas, $5,576,741.48; natural gas, $4,977,066.86; water works, $531,600.15; pipe line, $6,144,279.31; messenger and signal, $216,997.44; express, $1,233,965.00; telephone, $4,030,672.33; telegraph, $468,761.00; street railway, $15,440,946.75; railroads, $101,731,037.00; freight line and sleeping cars, $120,000.

MURPHY AFTER HARMONY

Croker's Leader in Tammany Making Peace With "Bill" Devery.

New York, Oct. 7.—Charles F. Murphy, the new leader of Tammany Hall, elected to fill the place of Richard Croker, which is technically head of the

CHARLES F. MURPHY.

financial committee, is said to have made peace with ex-Chief Devery. The Croker old guard were abetted by the conservative members of the society in electing Murphy, and it is in the interests of harmony that Devery will be tolerated as a leader of Tammany.

LA FOLLETTE'S VIEWS.

Milwaukee, Oct. 1.—Governor La Follette opened the state campaign on the Republican side last night at the West Side Turner Hall, speaking to an audience that filled the big building almost to suffocation. He said in part:

"Though there may appear to be differences among Republicans on the tariff issue, it would seem to arise from misunderstanding rather than disagreement. From Hamilton to Clay and from Clay to McKinley the principle upon which a protective tariff has rested for support has not changed. The true measure of a protective duty when Hamilton wrote his great report on manufacturers in 1791 and the true measure of a protective duty to-day is the difference between the cost of production in this and the competing country. A tariff that is either higher or lower than that should not be called a protective tariff. If it is higher it is prohibitory, if it is lower, it is not protective.

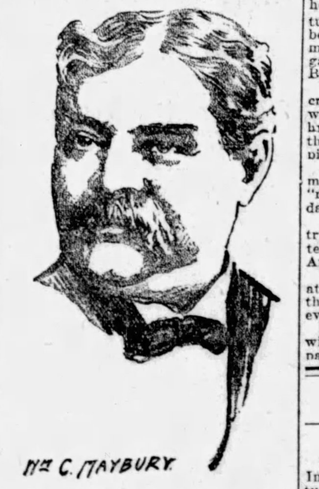
"It is charged that the tariff is responsible for trusts. This charge is most strongly pressed by those who opposed protection before trusts were known. They ignore the fact that the organization of trusts and combinations began but a few years ago and are fast gaining the control of business everywhere. They are not confided to any country, or the offspring of any tariff policy.

"We believe with the President, as recognized by him in daily speech, that these great monopolies constitute the foremost of national questions. We uphold his hands in his efforts to curb these trusts by the enforcement of laws upon the satute books. There is probably not an important trust in the United States which does not have the assistance of railroads in destroying its competitors in business. The limitation and control of these public-service corporations in the legitimate field as comman carriers is an important element in the practical solution of the problem with which we have to deal."

A STRIKE CONFERENCE.

Detroit, Oct. 4.—Upon receiving from Secretary Cortelyou, last night, a brief message announcing the result of the coal strike conference in Washington, Mayor Maybury wired the following reply:

"Many thanks for courtesies extended. We all deeply regret that the kindly intervention of the President was unsuccessful. The conference called to meet



HON. C. MAYBURY.

at Detroit, Thursday, October 9, will surely assemble and we earnestly hope that out of these deliberations may come such results as will stay the calamity which now threatens the comfort, health and even the lives of our citizens."

As soon as Mayor Maybury learned that President Roosevelt's conference with the mine operators and mine workers had not resulted in a settlement of the anthracite strike, he announced that citizens and common council committees would meet to-day to take final action regarding all details for the reception of 1,000 delegates who are expected here next Thursday to take part in the national conference to devise a way to secure a supply of hard coal.

DIDN'T CHALLENGE JOHNSON

Wheeling, W. Va., Oct. 7.—Senator Hanna declared to-day that he never challenged Mayor Johnson to debate economic questions with him on the same platform.

"I did say," continued the senator, "that I would discuss certain issues with him, referring of course, to our respective campaigns."

BEVERIDGE TO SPEAK.

Columbus, O., Oct. 7.—Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, has definitely decided to devote a part of his time to the Ohio campaign. His first booking was made to-day. He will speak at Cincinnati on the night of Wednesday, October 23. Senator Foraker will preside.

Emile Zola was buried at Paris Sunday with military honors; 60,000 mourners, including Dreyfus, marched unmolested in funeral procession through crowded streets; Anatole France, in funeral oration, scored Zola's enemies and declared his courage saved the fatherland.

OUR GENERALS.

King Edward Anxious to Meet Corbin, Young and Wood.

London, Oct. 4.—King Edward is particularly interested in the presence of the American generals, Corbin and Young, in England and if possible he hopes to meet them and Gen. Wood, when the latter arrives here. In the meantime the Associated Press learns that his majesty has sent special word from Scotland that all attentions shall be shown the visiting generals while they are in London. The king has ordered that if the visitors care to go over Windsor Castle all the private apartments therein shall be thrown open and that an equery shall accompany them over the castle. These especial marks of King Edward's friendliness are due to no little extent to the accounts given by the British generals returning from the German maneuvers of the extreme friendliness which existed between the American and British officers. King Edward has caused Gen. Kelly-Kenny, who was one of the British generals who attended the maneuvers, to notify Gen. Corbin and Gen. Young of his appreciation of these circumstances. The royal hospitality will be accepted by the Americans, who will also shortly be entertained by War Secretary Broderick. Earl Roberts and other leading Englishmen, while Ambassador Choate will give a big dinner in their honor. Gen. Young is going to stay with Gen. French, at Aldershot, for a few days, where he will have an opportunity of judging the innovations which are being introduced by the new commander of the First army corps.

When questioned regarding the large number of deaths from cholera at Iloilo, Island of Panay, Gen. Young said:

'It may be 'merely coincidence, but I believe that at the time of the last serious cholera outbreak, several years prior to the American occupation, the death rate was much heavier in August than in any other month and that the epidemic thereafter quickly died out. This is a hopeful sign, for in those days practically no sanitary precautions were taken."

CRUELTY TO CONVICTS.

Chester, Ill., Oct. 6.—Systematic cruelty, sufficient in some cases to cause insanity, is practiced on the convicts at the Southern Illinois penitentiary, according to revelations made by two of the prisoners and by R. J. Wilson, who was formerly keeper over a chain gang. Wilson resigned his place rather than carry out the orders of his superiors for inflicting punishment on refractory convicts. His home is in Marissa, Ill.

J. Mack Tanner is warden of the penitentiary. He also has charge of the penitentiary for insane criminals. Both institutions are situated in this city.

The methods in vogue at the prison were brought forcibly to notice when the fact escaped that J. Reardon and G. Rose, convicts, had cut off their fingers in order to avoid work in the chain gang. Investigation of this fact reveals that the convicts were given work to do of which they declare they were physically incapable. In order to escape punishment for refusing to do the work they cut off all the fingers on their right hands.

Many harrowing stories are told of the cruelties practiced on prisoners in the Chester prison. It is averred that many prisoners have been tortured to the verge of insanity by inhuman guards and keepers. On this point Wilson adds his testimony to that of dozens of convicts.

"Shy" Daniels, a negro, furnished a striking example of the kind of discipline in vogue at the Southern Illinois penitentiary. Daniels has been confined six years. When he first entered the prison he was a magnificent specimen of manhood. Now he is a nervous physical wreck. He was possessed of an unamiable spirit when incarcerated and frequently came into conflict with the rules of the bastile. Numerous confinements in the "black" cell on a bread and water diet and severe floggings and other punishments have reduced him to a state of chronic fear and made him a "model prisoner."

So fearful is the strain on the prisoners confined in the black cells that the prison physicians are forced to visit them two and three times a day to detect the first signs of insanity, which frequently results from this mode of punishment.

GEN. BOOTH'S ARRIVAL.

New York, Oct. 4.—On the steamship Philadelphia, which arrived to-day from Southampton, was Gen. Wm. Booth, the head of the Salvation Army. Twelve tugs and three sidewheel passenger boats bearing soldiers of the Salvation Army, met the Philadelphia at Quarantine, and gave an enthusiastic welcome to Gen. Booth.

The army was out in full force, crowding the craft to overflowing. They waived flags, set off fireworks, and sang hymns. The singing was continued all the way up the harbor to the steamer's pier.

"I have come here for a tour of five months," said the general on the ship, "my object being for the better consolidation and expansion of the army."

General Booth was asked if he would try to bring under one head the Volunteers of America and the Salvation Army.

"I will not," he said. "I shall not attempt to in any way interfere with the other army. I am friends with everyone and I shall try to remain so."

Pietro Mascagni, the composer, and wife were also among the Philadelphia's passengers.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, Oct. 4.—Bradstreet's says: In the almost uniformly favorable returns of nine months' financial, commercial and industrial operations the only depressing note is the growing acuteness of the coal situation, which has passed out of local and state cognizance and become of national importance and interest. The returns of failures, clearings and the other items bearing upon the results of the three-quarters of the year's operations at hand point to conditions largely favorable. Action in stock speculation and comparison with a period a year ago, when deplorable occurrences at Buffalo had thrown a damper upon general business activity, do not entirely explain the immediate increase shown in widely separted sections, and the only remaining conclusion is the unprecedented fall trade, the moving of larger crops at higher prices and unsurpassed industrial activity are chargeable with the enormous and heavy gains shown. Failure returns, too, are almost entirely favorable, the number of embarrassments being the smallest, with two exceptions, in ten years and the liabilities being the slightest, with one exception, in twenty years.

Trade telegrams to Bradstreet's this week, while pointing to some letting up in the heretofore active jobbing demand at nearly all centers—partly the result, by the way of religious observances—all testify to the fall and winter trade already booked having been exceptionally good, in most cases in excess of preceding years, and crop yields, except in some sections, guaranteeing a full volume of business in the remaining months of this year and the early part of 1903. Personal buying at leading western jobbing centers is not so active as some time ago, but increased sales by travelers result in a very heavy business for this time.

Except for a few scattered pessimistic reports from the South, advices from that section are generally of a fair to good trade, with improved collections. At the East a large distribution of dry goods is noted at such cities as Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore. Hides and leather are strong and active, and shoe manufacturers are pretty generally well employed.

Rather less strength is noted in some lines of the iron and steel business than heretofore, but the quieting down in the crude forms is due to scarcity of fuel and of pig iron, necessitating shut downs of steel mills, as much as to the flood of foreign iron, which appears to be steadily increasing.

Eastern cotton goods manufacturers report a quiet demand, but this as as much due to their own unwillingness to sell freely ahead as it is to the consumers desire to wait on the raw cotton accident, which, more noticeably than in recent years, seems to regulate the course of the manufactured product.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending October 2 number 164, as against 172 last week, 175 in this week last year, 177 in 1900, 168 in 1899 and 1,763 in 1898.

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Oct. 7.—Wheat.—Close.—Trade in wheat very light. Market firm at about last night's close. Easier slightly at the opening on good weather and large northwestern movement. Weather map most remarkable one for the season as regards absence of precipitation. No rain west, northwest or southwest, and not even a cloud. Cables firm, but actual foreign demand indifferent.

Toledo receipts were 50 cars, 9 grading contract. Chicago had 245 cars, 5 of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 1,240 cars, compared with 1070 last week and 339 last year. Southwestern receipts were comparatively large, 943,000 bushels, against 426,000 last week and 86,000 last year. Bradstreet's visible world's increase, 8,600,000 bu., against 8,701,000 last week and 1,748,000 last year. Seaboard reported 60 loads taken for export.

Corn—Dull and about steady. December, ¼c lower, and May ¼c higher at the close. Weather fine, with forecast for more. Toledo had 15 cars, 4 grading, 3 yellow, and only 1 No. 2 mixed. Chicago reported 172 cars, with 12 grading contract.

Oats—There was a slightly bullish feeling in oats at the opening, due to general light receipts and good cash demand. December opened ¾c higher at 32¾c, but reacted to 32c. May held steady at 33¾c. There were 6 cars in Toledo and 161 in Chicago.

Clover Seed—Receipts were larger than estimated—760 bags, 70 of which were prime. Fine weather was used as a bear argument, and prices were off 50@75c at the opening. There was enough wanted at the bottom ot steady the market and put prices slightly over last night. Strength was short lived and there was a slump shortly before the close that gave prices a net loss of 75c. Receipts to-day compared with 1,550 bags last year. Alsike receipts were only 15 bags, 550 bags estimated for to-morrow.

Following are the closing prices:

Corn—December, 45¼c; May, 42¾c.

Oats—December, 32c; May, 33¼c.

Clover Seed—October, $6.05; January, $5.85; No. 2 alsike, $7.35@7.75. Rye, 51½c b.

Following are the closing quotations from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	To-day Oct. 6 Close.
Cash	73¾n	73¾	73	73	73¾
Oct	73¾n	73¾	73	73	73¾
Dec	73⅝	73¾	73⅛	73⅝	73⅝
May	74⅝	74¾	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Dec	69⅞	69⅞	69¼	69⅜@½	69⅜
May	70⅝	71	70½	70¾@⅞	70⅝@⅞
Oct	68⅝	68⅝	67⅜	67¾@⅞	68½
Corn—					
Dec	48⅜	48⅞-9	48¼	48⅜@½	48¾@⅝
May	42⅝	43⅛	42⅝	42⅞	42⅝
Oats—					
Dec	32⅛@⅜	32½	32@⅛	32¼	32½
May	33⅝	33⅝	33¼	33⅜	33½

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
Dec	74½	74½	74¼	74¼	74¾
May	74⅞	75¼	74¾	75	74⅝
Corn—					
Dec	54⅞	55½b	54⅜	54⅝	55
May	57⅝@⅞	47⅝b	47½	47¼c	47⅝

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
Dec	67¼	67⅜	67⅛@⅜	67¼@⅜	67½
May	69¼	69⅝	69⅛	69⅛	69¼

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
Dec				66⅛b	66⅜
May				68⅞b	68⅝

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
Dec				66½b	66⅜
May				68⅞b	68⅝

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Jan	$15.85	$15.90	$15.60	$15.70	$15.90
Oct	16.75			17.00	16.87
May	14.80	14.90	14.15	14.77	14.90
Lard—					
Jan	8.95	9.00	8.87	8.87	9.00
Oct	10.25	10.27	10.15	10.25	10.27
May	8.42	8.42	8.30	8.30	8.42
Ribs—					
Jan	8.50	8.30	8.22	8.25	8.32
Oct	11.40			11.40n	11.50
May	7.90	7.95	7.85n	7.85n	7.92

Chicago.

Chicago, Oct. 7.—Wheat—There has been a rather easy wheat market with the fluctuations small, and the operations unimportant. This market at one time showed ¾ to ⅛c decline. The northwest and N. York at times were relatively firmer than this market.

Duliness contributed something to the slight loss.

Minneapolis reported large milling demand continuing, with none going to store in spite of the large receipts. There was much that was bearish, an increase in Bradstreet's world's visible of 8,663,000 bushels vs. 1,750,000 increase last year.

Northwest receipts much over last year, and so were southwest. Cables firm at slight advances from English markets. Weather perfect. Coarse grain decline had its effect. Seaboard reported 60 loads taken mostly for continent.

Corn—Very much more favorable weather has inclined corn to be easy. The May has held relatively the best. All day there has been quiet changing under way by commission houses and brokers, selling December and buying May. It has not been on